Jacobus Long
ejus Liber
Anno Domini
1692

Meus
Liber

Jacobus Long
Ejus Liber 1692
Meus Liber

124

English Examples

TO BE

Turned into LATIN;

Beginning with the

Nominative Case and *Verb*

As 'tis varied through all

MOODS *and* TENSES.

AND AFTER

Fitted to all the Rules of the Grammar:

To Which are added

Some Cautions for Children

to avoid mistakes in making Latin; Forms of Epistles, Themes, and other Exercises for the use of young Beginners at *Bury* School.

To which now is added an Index of all the English words that are in this Book, with the Latin words proper to them.

The Eighth Edition.

LONDON, Printed for *B. G. T. S.* and *Ben. Cox*; and are to be sold at the *Princes-Arms* in *Ludgate-street*. 1687.

BODLEIAN
P
25 NOV 1957
LIBRARY

To the Ingenious and Hopeful

JOHN HERVEY, Esq;

And his Brother.

Mr. THOMAS HERVEY.

Sons of the Right Worshipful Sir THOMAS HERVEY *of St.* Edmunds-Bury *in* Suffolk.

Gentlemen,

WHile you are little, and so fitted to my abilities and the things that I can do for you, I make bold to Dedicate this little Book unto you, hoping that, because 'tis yours by Dedication, you will be the more earnest to make what is useful in it your own by practice. I have endeavoured to make

all things that I here offer to you as plain and eaſie a I could; yet notwithſtanding in ſo young years, I know you muſt need the help of a Guide, whoſe directions if you pleaſe carefully to attend to, in the Exerciſe, and oft turning theſe *Engliſh* Examples into Latin, you will after a while find the benefit thereof, as to the improvement and perfecting of your skill in the Latin *Syntax*. Poſſibly I might ſay ſome other things to you not unworthy of your notice; but I know men of your employment and buſineſs love not long Diſcourſes; I only beg of you, that by the ſhortneſs of this Epiſtle you would not take the meaſure of my zeal and endeavours to ſerve you, which muſt be lengthened out in equal portions with my life, as being a juſt Debt entailed upon you, by the unmerited favour and kindneſs of your Parents to

From Bury *School*,
March 25,
1676.

Your
Moſt humble Servant
E. L.

The PREFACE.

THE *first part of this Book is intended to make Boys ready at the variation of Verbs according to their several Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Voices, and Conjugations and he that would reap that advantage, which is designed him thereby, must be sure, as a Guide thereunto, to be very ready at the forming of those Verbs in the Accidence, which are set as Examples for all the rest,* (viz. Jamo, doceo, lego, *and* audio, *and also well skilled to know the Præterperfect tense of every Verb, according to the Rules in* As in præsenti. *The Latin for every word is set in the Margin or side of the leaf, and the figure before it tells the Conjugation. Part of the Potential Mood, and the whole Optative are purposely omitted, which, I hope, no body will mislike, that considers how useless they are in Speech. We say indeed in English,* I might have loved, I ought to have read; *but who ever sayes in Latin for the one* amaverim, *or for the other* legerim, *as far as I know, speaks without an Example; and for the Optative, 'tis so perfectly the same with the Subjunctive, that I thought not fit to assign them different places, especially, where there is no design to teach Boys thin Grammatical notions, but the most compendious and*

ready way to ſpeak Latin; and if a young Scholar but taught, that after O ſi *or* Utinam, *he muſt u the ſame word, that he uſes after* cum, *and c ſay readily, for, I wiſh I had ſaid my leſſon,* Ut nam repetiſſem lectionem: *or for, Oh that might play to day!* O ſi ludere nobis licuerit ho die! *I ſuppoſe 'tis no great matter, whether he be critical at that time, as to have a diſtinct notion what Mood he ſpeaks, whether Optative, Potential Subjunctive; he ſpeaks from his heart, and aft ſuch wiſe as men, that underſtand Latin, uſual ſpeak, and ſo long, I ſuppoſe, all is well enough.*

In the practice of the Latin Rules, the Example are for the moſt part framed according to thoſe in th Grammar, even where they ſeem not ſo exactly a dapted to the Rule: So that the young Scholar have ing his Grammar before him, and being able perfect ly to render into Engliſh *the Latin Examples, ma both receive light from thence how to practice th Rule, and be furniſhed with ſome Latin words alſ not improper for his purpoſe. Where the Rule is any thing obſcure, or the practice thereof difficult, as being remote from the common way of ſpeaking* Engliſh *the Examples are many, and they had need to be ſo, for School-Boys are uſually ſuch blind harpers, that unleſs they be minded over and over again to take heed and obſerve ſtrictly, they will conſtantly miſs the ſame ſtring. Yet if by the practice of two or three Examples, they underſtand ſufficiently (as ſome) will*

do)

do) what the Rule means, and can direct themselves in the practice of it, let them leave the other till another time; for what they do afterwards, they will conclude to be the same that they did before, and so do it only by rote, without any present attention of the mind. But if they be brought to an Example of the same Rule again, after they have perfectly forgot what they did before, they will be forced to attend to the same notice, that led them right at first, and so in time be brought habitually to do it with consideration and certainty. And this method, where the Examples are many, I desire also may be observed in the practice of the Rules and directions given for the avoiding mistakes in making Latin; which are not hoped, though never so carefully attended to, to be an universal preservative against all error of Anglicism, *being framed only to give warning of such as I found my own Scholars most liable to in their Exercises. They that would be more curiously and fully instructed in the turning the* English *Particles into Latin, where such kind of mistakes for the most part lie, may have recourse to Mr.* Walkers *Treatise of Particles, being a Book excellently fitted for that purpose.*

In the composing of some of the Examples of those Exercises which I recommend to young Scholars under some one particular word; as Labour, Justice, &c. *I had the Phrases of* Winchester *School before me, and brought in as many of them, as I saw*

would conveniently come in under that head, with directions on the Margin, where they may be found; which I should not have done but in compliance with the sage Judgment of some men, who will not be satisfied with a poor Boys Exercise, unless there be something extraordinary of phrase in it; and in regard also Mr. Farnaby *in his Book of Phrases, advises, that they should be brought in* quà sponte quà vi, *that is, fairly, if they will come, if not, by head and shoulders. For of my self I am not of that opinion, that when an Argument is given to a Lad to discourse upon, he should first consult his Phrase-book and from thence take hints what to say. But first consider what is fit to be said, and then express it in words as well as he can. I have been told by one of his Scholars, that Mr.* Langdale, *not many years since Master of St.* Pauls *School in* London, *would never suffer any of the Boys in his School to make use of any other Book, for to supply them with what Latin words they wanted, than the Dictionary. And if I might have my own liberty, I should be inclined to follow his example; for though perhaps it would be the slower way, and the Boy that takes it would a long while write very indifferent Latin, (and yet perhaps as good as he can write English) nevertheless in time he would arrive at a more and perfect and free use of the* Latin *Tongue, and be more ready at the expressing of any thing that he thinks, than any Transcriber of a*

Phras-

Phraſe book can; I ſpeak this ſomewhat upon my own experience. Once, I remember, I had two Boys together of equal age and parts; the one as ſoon as he had any Argument given him, preſently went to his Phraſe-Book, and ſearched out what he could find for his purpoſe, and than ſat down and ſewed together as well as he could, what he had gathered. The other ſet himſelf a thinking, and for words he took not much care; I had the beſt he had ready, and further he concerned not himſelf. For a long while the Phraſe hunter carried the Reputation, and the other was rebuked for his bald Latin, but to little purpoſe, no other Phraſe-book would he conſult than what he carried in his head; for thoſe he had read, if they came in his way he would take them, if they did not, he would never caſt about either to find them out or to fetch them in. Thus they went on for ſome years together, till at length the advantage appeared on the other ſide: For he that had all his excerciſes out of Phraſe-Books, for ſtuffe was ſtill the ſame, only advanced a little in his skill of ſtitching, while the other by pondering and conſidering of things grew rich in the conceptions of his mind, and by converſing every day with good Authors that ſpoke well, he became not only Maſter of their words, but got ſomething of their ſtyle alſo; ſo that before

fore he went from School, at all exercises he far exceeded his Rivals; and of what Reputation he is at present in the University, is not fit perhaps for me to publish; His own worth doth it sufficiently. *This good success of this Youths natural way of improving himself, made me ever after not much offended, in a young Lads first attempts, with bald Latin (as they call it) so that there were good sense aimed at under it; for where that is, and the boy be but constantly imployed in the reading of good Authors, and every day necessitated to express his thoughts upon some Subject, there will be a most certain and infallible improvement, and without much urging of his Master, he will, as his years and Judgement increase, of his own accord leave his bald improper Phrases; and when he is preparing himself to write or speak at any time, look upon them with as much scorn, as the young Gentleman would do upon his long Coats and Hobby-horse, when his Pantaloons are to be locked into the great Saddle.*

In the Examples of Epistles, I have ventured to put odd and unusual names upon those that write, as well as those that are wrote to, alluding for the most part somewhat to the matter discoursed of between them; but whether I have done ill in it, the event only will prove. I intended thereby a little to please and allure the youngment, that they might with more cheerfulness address themselves to their business;

buſineſs; and if I have but ſucceeded well in that, I am very well pleaſed, although I be thought to have play'd the fool: for when 'tis not only pleaſant but uſeful alſo (as the Poet ſpeaks) deſipere in loco, *I think 'tis equal to a Patent, a man has very good authority to do it.*

For the Framing of Themes; I have given ſome Methodical Examples according to the directions preſcribed by others, which ſurely were deſigned by the firſt preſcribers for more mature years, and better inſtructed Judgments, than boys at School uſually arrive at; for of the many that have paſſed through my hands, I could never get above one or two, and thoſe of very extraordinary diſcerning parts, to obſerve them: and indeed it ſeems ſomewhat an unreaſonable thing, that a boy ſhould be required to frame a propoſition, *to prove and confirm it by Reaſons,* a cauſa, ab effectu, a ſimili, ab exemplo, ab authoritate, *before he has ſeen a word of Logick (for that, I think is interdicted Grammar Schools) or knows what a Propoſition is, or has been at all inſtructed in the doctrine of the Topicks. Nevertheleſs I have attempted to ſhew, how that way of making Themes might be practiced, that others if they pleaſe, may try it; and when they have found how fruitleſs it is, may, if they pleaſe, let it alone. If I can ſee at any time a youth ſpeak but any thing to the purpoſe, and follow but any kind of clue in his diſcourſe, though*

it

it be but in ordinary passable Latin, I set a mark of difference upon him, and think him worthy of great Commendation. There are some that besides this, call for a style, a Ciceronian *style, and upon occasion can give some directions how boys may be taught* this same *style. The good men, I hope, mean well, and desire only that Boys, to their utmost Capacity, should be improved at School: And do not intend thereby to put an impossible task upon the Master, that they may be sure to have something to accuse him of when they please. And yet such is the teaching a young Lad a* Ciceronian *style, a poor ignorant* School-boy *to talk like the most eloquent* Philosopher *and* Statesman *that ever was. Could any body but shew a Boy, how he should go to work to grasp as much sense in his mind together, as* Cicero *did, possibly he might be thought to crowd as many words into a period too. But alass! the mind of Children are dark and narrow, they see very few things at once, and those confusedly, and without dependence of one another, their conceptions are short, imperfect, and interrupted, and so of necessity must their language be, if it be natural and their own. They may perhaps learn so much of* Cicero's *style, if they be minded to observe, as to place the Adjective after the Substantive, and make the Verb in a Sentence, like the Lieutenant at the heels of a Regiment, to bring up the Rear. But then if they should do so always they*

would

would not imitate Cicero, *for he ſometimes does the contrary. However thus far, and in ſome little inſtances beſides, which might be mentioned, it is not amiſs to adviſe them to leave the uſual way of placing words as they do in* Engliſh, *which they are too apt to follow, becauſe ſo far they will be able to underſtand your advice. But who ſo troubles himſelf further in giving directions to his Scholars for the ranking their words all in* Ciceroniam *figure, and will not be pleaſed with their exerciſes, unleſs every period runs roundly, and to the Tune of* Tandem Aliquando Quirites, *I am afraid for the moſt part takes a great deal of pains to very little purpoſe. I ſpeak not this altogether by gueſs; I have ſometimes ſeen ſome boyes, I ſuppoſe, that had oft been directed how to place their words, imployed to make a peice of Latin. The Engliſh that lay before them was very eaſie, and yet they made no diſpatch at all, I wondred in my heart what they were a doing all that while, and I perceived at length that the poor Boyes had got the words in their pen, and were all that while weighing and conſidering with themſelves where to ſet them: And I believe in regard they had nothing to direct them but Chance, or that which was as uncertain, their own uninſtructed fancies, the more they conſidered the worſe they did; for the ſucceſs no way anſwering the time they ſpent, or the pains they were at, they brought forth at length the tranſlation they were about*

bout, with the word placed so unluckily, and in such a perplexed disorder and confusion, that a man might as soon get the Letters, which I have seen in some kind of Padlocks, purposely confused, into the Magical or unlocking ward, as to disintangle their shackled Phrases, and put them into such an order as might signifie to the Reader, what they intended they should. But what then, must Boys be let alone to place their Latin words just so as they use to do in English? Not altogether; but I am afraid for the most part I must. For excepting only in some little instances, which I have touched on before, all attempts of Remedy will be found worse than the Disease, till their judgment clear up, and the Musick of their own ear awakes to direct them: which it very seldom does in Boys to any purpose, and in men also very differently. The most being not able by all the ways that the Art of the Master can shew them, or their own industry find out to arrive at a true Ciceronian stroke, by reason of a false Clink they naturally carry in their ear, according to the different tune of which, they frame their periods and order their style; not two in a hundred perhaps like one another, and yet all, more or less, coming short of what they do, or should aim at.

I hope the Readers pardon may be obtained for this digression, when he shall understand, that it was designed an excuse for the ensuing Book, which being

being purposely framed to teach Boys to write and speak Latin, has yet nevertheless given no instructions in what order to place their words, which the Author would very willingly have been at the pains to have done, could he have seen that there had been any good effect but likely to have followed thereupon.

The last part of this book concerns the making of Verses, which is thought by some to be a very unnecessary task, in regard, that out of so many Verse makers at School there come forth so very few good Poets into the World. But altho this be true, yet notwithstanding there is good enough got thereby to keep up the Reputation and practice of it. For the young Scholar, while he is contriving his Verse, is oft-times put upon the necessity of varying his phrase, and must needs also at the same time learn the quantities of syllables, by which means he is instructed how to pronounce rightly many Latin words, which they that know not the true measure of syllables cannot do: which advantages, although they were away, yet, methinks the practice of Grammar Schools in this particular might still be allowed; for Boys are there to be put upon the Tryal of their Wits, and who is there that knows but he may be as good a Poet as any is in the World, till he has tried? 'Tis the difficulty, I suppose, of the first entrance of making of Verses, that makes some so loath to try it, and so ready also to plead against it: but much of that may be taken off by beginning,

as

as this Book directs with the Adonic *Verse, that is made up but of two feet; which by the help that is afforded from thence, every little Boy, that knows but how to make Latin, and can tell how to measure in due time but five Syllables, may, after a little practice, be fully made Master of; and when he finds himself so to be, he will with the more courage, and without doubt, the better success also, undertake the more difficult task of the* Hexameter *and* Pentameter, *and so pass on to what other kind of Verse shall be required of him.*

And now the Author hath said all that he had to say by way of Preface to this little Book, which he wishes may be as useful to that Province of little People he designed it for, as he knows his own desires and endeavours are hearty and real to serve them, and then he is sure, he shall be fully satisfied for the time and pains he bestowed about it.

Eng

Engliſh EXAMPLES to be turned into *Latin*; beginning with the Nominative Caſe and Verb, as 'tis varied through all Moods and Tenſes.

Active Voice.

The Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe, with the ſign do.

Sing. I Do *forbid*, thou doſt *perſwade*, he doth *knock*. — 1 *veto*, 2 *ſuadeo*, 2 *tundo*.

Plur. We do *walk*, ye do *fight*, they do *draw*. — 1 *ambulo*, 1 *pugno*, 4 *haurio*.

Without the ſign do.

Sing. I *blame*, thou *commandeſt*, he *joyneth*. — 1 *culpo*, 2 *jubeo*, 3 *jungo*.

Plur. We *laugh*, ye *weep*, they *perceive*. — 2 *rideo*, 2 *fleo*, 4 *ſentio*,

Paſſive

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood Present Tense.

1 *dormor*,
2 *suadeor*,
3 *vincor*.

Sing. I am *tamed*, thou art *perswaded*, he is *overcome*.

1 *culpor*,
1 *objurgor*,
4 *haurior*.

Plu. We are *blamed*, ye are *chidden*, they are *overcome*.

Active Voice.

Præter-imperfect Tense.

2 *timeo*,
1 *pugno*,
2 *maneo*.

Sing. I did *fear*, thou didst *fight*, he did *stay*.

3 *pono*,
2 *studeo*,
3 *ludo*.

Plur. We did *put*, he did *study*, they did *play*.

Passive Voice.

Præter-imperfect Tense.

1 *vocor*,
3 *Agor*,
1 *nominor*.

Sing. I was *called*, thou wast *driven*, he was *named*.

3 *Capior*,
3 *quatior*,
1 *culpor*.

Plur. We were *taken*, ye were *shaken*, they were *blamed*.

Active

Active Voice.

Præter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have *washed*, thou hast *taken*, he hath *carried*.
Plur. We have *bought*, ye have *fought*, they have *tarried*.

1 *lavo*,
3 *capio*,
1 *porto*.
3 *emo*,
1 *pugno*,
2 *maneo*.

Passive Voice.

Præter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have been *sold*, thou hast been *taught*, he hath been *filled*.
Plur. We have been *put*, ye have been *shut*, they have been *killed*.

3 *vendor*,
2 *doceor*,
2 *impleor*.
3 *ponor*,
3 *claudor*,
1 *necor*.

Active Voice.

Præter-pluperfect Tense:

Sing. I had *spread*, thou hast *read*, he had *strayed*.
Plur. We had *swallowed*, ye had *wallowed*, they had *played*.

3 *spargo*,
3 *lego*.
1 *erro*.
4 *deglutio*,
3 *volvo*,
3 *ludo*.

Passive Voice,

Præterpluperfect Tense.

1 *domor*,
1 *nominor*,
1 *vocor*,

Sing. I had been *tamed*, thou hadst been *named*, he had been *called*.

1 *excitor*,
2 *doceor*;
1 *sanor*.

Plur. We had been *raised*, ye had been *taught*, they had been *healed*.

Active Voice.

Future Tense.

3 *capio*,
3 *jinso*,
4 *dormio*.

Sing. I will *take*, thou wilt *bake*, he will *sleep*.

1 *semino*,
3 *meto*,
2 *fleo*.

Plur. We will *sow*, ye shall *mow*, they shall *weep*.

Passive Voice.

Future Tense.

1 *juror*,
1 *laceor*,
4 *sentior*.

Sing. I will be *sworn*, thou shalt be *torn* he shalt be *felt*.

4 *vincior*,
4 *invenior*,
1 *castror*.

Plur. We shall be *bound*, ye shall be *found* they shall be *gelt*.

Im-

Imperat. active.

Sing. *Tame* thou, let him *command.*	1 *domo,* 2 *jubeo.*
Plur. Let us *draw*, do ye *fight*, let them *run.*	4 *haurio,* 1 *pugno,* 3 *curro.*
Or,	
Sing. Do thou *laugh*, let him *sing.*	2 *rideo,* 3 *cano.*
Plur. Let us *dance*, do ye *leap*, let them *study.*	1 *salto,* 4 *salio,* 2 *studeo.*

Imper. Passive.

Sing. Be thou *ruled*, let him be *beaten.*	3 *regor,* 1 *verberor.*
Plur. Let us be *led*, be ye *driven*, let them be *scourged.*	3 *ducor,* 3 *agor,* 1 *flagellor.*
Or,	
Sing. Be thou *honoured*, let him be *disgraced.*	1 *honorer,* 1 *dedecorer.*
Plur. Let us be *cleared*, be ye *condemned*, let them be *frighted.*	1 *purgor,* 1 *damnor,* 2 *terreor.*

Potent. Mood Pres. Tense active.

Sing. I may *forbid*, thou mayest *command*, he may *gainsay.*	1 *veto,* 2 *jubeo,* 3 *contradico.*
Plur. We may *obey*, ye may *require*, they may run *away*,	4 *obedio,* 3 *exigo,* Or, 3 *fugio.*

1 *do*,
3 *recipio*,
3 *ſolvo*.

Or,

Sing. I can *give*, thou canſt *receive*, he can *pay*.

Plur. We can *know*, he can *learn*, they can *ſay*.

4 *ſcio*,
3 *diſco*,
3 *repeto*.

Potent. Mood. Preſ. Tenſe Paſſive.

1 *vocor*,
2 *derideor*,
1 *objurgor*.

Sing. I am be *called*, thou maiſt be *derided*, he may be *chidden*.

1 *verberor*,
2 *mordeor*,
4 *haurior*.

Plur. We may be *beaten*, ye may be *bitten*, they may be *drawn*.

Or,

3 *capior*,
1 *excitor*,
4 *amicior*,

Sing. I can be *taken*, thou canſt be *raiſed*, he can be *cloathed*.

2 *derideor*,
3 *ſcalpor*,
3 *prehendor*.

Plur. We can be *laughed at*, ye can be *ſcratched*, they can be *catched*.

Præter-imperfect Tenſe Active

3 *dico*,
3 *rudo*,
3 *ludo*.

Sing. I might *ſay*, thou wouldſt *bray*, he ſhould *play*.

1 *remigo*,
1 *aro*,
1 *ſemino*.

Plur. We ſhould *row*, ye ſhould *plow*, they might *ſow*.

Præter-imperfect Paſſive.

2 *jubeor*,
1 *liberor*,
1 *verberor*.

Sing. I ſhould be *commanded*, thou mighteſt be *delivered*, he would be *beaten*.

Plur. We should be *clothed*, ye would be *driven*, they might be *invited*. — 4 *amicior*, 3 *pellor*, 1 *invitor*.

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense Active. — *Write ut for that.*

Sing. That I *ask*, that thou *answer*, that he *say*. — 1 *rogo*,

Plur. That we *come*, that ye *fight*, that they *run away*. — 2 *respondeo*, 3 *dico*. 4 *venio*,

Present Tense Passive. — 1 *pugno*, 3 *fugio*.

Sing. That I am *bound*, that you are *fed* that he is *brought*. — 1 *vincior*, 3 *pascor*,

Plur. That we are *praised*, that ye are *chidden*, that they are *sent*. — 3 *afferor*. 1 *laudor* 1 *objurgor*, 3 *mittor*.

Præter Imperfect Tense Active. — *Write ne for that.*

Sing. That I did not *touch*, that thou did not *come*, that he did not *live*. — 3 *tango*,

Plur. That we did not *bid*, that ye did not *kick*, that they did not *give*. — 4 *vento*, 3 *vivo*. 2 *jubeo*,

Præterimperfect. Passive. — 1 *calco*, 1 *do*.

Sing. That I was not *spilt*, that you were not *hurt*, that he was not *killed*. — 3 *rumpor*, 3 *lædor*, 1 *necer*.

Plur. That we were not *taken*, that ye were not *forsaken*, that they were not *filled*. — 3 *captor*, 3 *deseror*, 2 *impleor*.

Præterperfect tenſe active.

3 *curro*,
3 *vinco*,
1 *neo*.

Sing. If I have *run*, if you have *won*, if ſhe have *ſpun*.

1 *laboro*,
4 *ſentio*,
3 *quæro*.

Plur. If we have *wrought*, if ye have *thought*, if they have *ſought*.

Præterperfect Paſſive.

4 *amicior*,
1 *nauſeor*,
1 *Ædificor*,

Sing. If I have been *cloathed*, if thou haſt been *loathed*, if that has been *built*.

3 *exuor*,
1 *verberor*,
3 *effundor*,

Plur. If we have been *ſtripp'd*, if ye have been *whipp'd*, if they have been *ſplit*.

Præterpluperfect active of the Subjunctive Mood.

4 *dormio*,
2 *fleo*,
4 *cuſtodio*.

Sing. When I had *ſlept*, when thou hadſt *wept*, when he had *kept*.

1 *erro*,
3 *ludo*,
3 *dico*.

Plur. When we had *ſtrayed*, when ye had *played*, when they had *ſaid*.

Præterpluperfect Paſſive.

1 *vexor*,
3 *reficior*,
1 *liberor*.

Sing. When I had been *grieved*, when thou hadſt been *refreſhed*, when he had been *relieved*.

3 *noſcor*,
3 *Interficior*,
3 *excutior*.

Plur. When we had been *known*, when ye had been *ſlain*, when they had been *thrown*.

be

Subjunctive Mood Future Tenſe Active.

Sing. When I ſhall have *ſupped*, when you ſhall have *dined*, when he ſhall have *ſlept*, 1 *cæno*, 2 *prandeo*, 3 *dormio*,

Plur. When we ſhall have *departed*, when ye ſhall have *choſen*, when they ſhall have *underſtood*. 3 *diſcedo*, 3 *eligo*, 3 *intelligo*,

Fut. Paſſive.

Sing. When I ſhall have been *bought*, when thou ſhalt have been *ſought*, when he ſhall have been *taught*. 3 *emor*, 3 *quæror*, 2 *doceor*.

Plur. When we ſhall have been *joyned*, when ye ſhall have been *broken*, when they ſhall have been *turned*. 3 *jungor*, 3 *frangor*, 3 *vertor*.

Examples of the firſt Concord.

1. I Eat, you talk, but *George* ſleepeth.
2. We read, ye fight, the boys play.
3. The cock croweth, the hens cackle, the dog barketh.
4. The horſe neigheth, the ſow grunteth, the Aſſe brayeth.
5. Geeſe gabble, women ſquabble, the cows low, the frogs croke.

Examples of the second with the first Concord.

1. THe good Boy learns, the naughty Boy playes.
2. The swift horse out-runs, the slow horse is overcome.
3. The fearful Hare flies, the nimble Dogs follow.
4. The hot fire burns, the fierce winds blow, the cold water is frozen.
5. The Master comes, the idle Scholars run.
6. The holy Preacher speaks, and in the mean while the idle boys talk to one another.
7. My horse trots, your horse ambles, and sometimes ‖ gallops.

‖ *saltans incedo*, or, *exultim curro.*

8. Good Authors are read, but the bad are neglected,
9. The white privets fall, the black whortle berries are gathered.
10. Proud men shall fall, but the humble and lowly shall be lifted up.
11. Many books make not a Scholar, but much reading and great diligence.
12. Huge Winds blow upon high hills.
13. A hungry horse makes a clean manger.
14. High Flowers fall, when as low Cottages stand sure.
15. The weak Reed yields to the boisterous wind, when as the sturdy Oak is beaten down.

19. The

16. The blind man eaſily wandreth out of his way.
17. A hungry dog will not refuſe dirty puddings.
18. Seaſonable ſhowers will bring forth fine flowers.
19. The green graſs is pleaſant to the eye.
20. When the ſhining Sun ariſeth, the pale Moon hideth her head.

Examples of all the three Concords together.

1 DO not thou blame me who committed a leſs fault than thou didſt.
2. Thou art to be commended, who loveſt good letters better than vain liberty.
3. Evil men uſually hate him, that tells them the truth; but love him that ſpeaks fair things.
4. We two, who ſtudy together, will eaſily repeat our Leſſons.
5. O ye fooliſh boys, that love nothing but play, when will ye be wiſe?
6. That is the beſt horſe, that can out-run the reſt.
7. That boy is worthy of praiſe that ſays his leſſon well.
8. My Maſter ſeldome commends me who always play, when other Boys ſtudy.
9. Is not this a ſtrange thing? I, who never ſtudy

ſtudy, can ſay; thou, who doſt always ſtudy, doſt always forget.

10. As a plant that is oft removed does not † thrive: ſo a Scholar that oft changes his Maſter, ſeldom becomes learned.

† *vigeo.*

11. We, who now are wanton boys, may in time grow to be wiſe and ſober men.

12. Ye three, that ſit together, do always prate of I know not what trifles, that are not at all uſeful for the getting of the Latin tongue.

13. They are happy men, that not only know their duty, but alſo do it.

† *valde aut vehementer cupis.*

14. Thou † wouldſt fain ſell me a horſe, who never hadſt a good one in thy life.

15. Thou mayeſt believe me, who never uſe to deceive, either thee or any other man.

16. We, who riſe early in the morning, have uſually a good ſtomach to our Dinner.

17. Ye are worthily eſteemed fools, who mind only preſent things, and think not at all of that which is to come.

18. The boys, that came laſt to School, are put in the Bill.

19. Was not I a good Boy to day, that roſe betimes, and went to School, and ſaid my leſſon before I eat my breakfaſt?

20. Thou, who commendeſt thy ſelf ſo much, ſurely liveſt near bad Neighbours.

Note *concerning the firſt Concord.*

1. *That if there be two Nominative Caſes or more, and the word and between them, then*

the verb must be the Plural Number, though all the Nominative cases be the singular; as in these examples.

1. Both my Father *and* my Master love me very well, and yet when I offend, they chide me.
2. The Husband *and* the Wife are both alike in conditions, and yet they cannot agree.
3. If both Master *and* Scholar do their endeavour, much good will come on't.

Note secondly, *That if the Nominative cases be of different persons, the Scholer must remember, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third; and always take care to make the Verb of the more worthy person, as in these Examples.*

1. I *and* my brother read the same books together.
2. We two brothers *and* my Cousin *George* will walk abroad this afternoon.
3. Thou *and* thy Brother are both alike, *medling in many things, but good at nothing.

* i.e. *busie.*

4. Ye three of the first Form, *and* my Brother of the second, go on together a Snails pace.

Note *concerning the second Concord.*

1. *That if there be two Substantives, or more, and the word* and *between them, then the Adjective must be the plural number, though all the*

the Substantiveo be the singular, as in these Examples.

1. A hare, a horse, *and* a grey hound are very swift in running.
2. An Asse *and* a Camel are very strong to bear burthens.
3. A Hawk *and* a Vulture are greedy of the flesh of other Birds.

Secondly note, *That if the Substantives be of divers Genders, the Scholar must remember, that the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter, and always take care to make the Adjective of the more worthy Gender, as in these examples.*

1. The Hare, the Hen, *and* the Goose were unclean unto the old *Britains*, they never tasted of them.
2. *Mars* and *Venus* were taken together in *Vulcanes* net.
3. The Carp *and* the Tench are grateful to the taste, but hard to be taken.

The Scholar must further note, that, among Substantives signifying things without Life, the Neuter Gender is most worthy, and if any of those Substantives be of the Neuter Gender, the Adjective must be so also.

1. A Book, Quils, Ink, Paper, *and* a Penknife are very necessary for a Scholar.
2. The Plow-coulter, *and* the Plow share are both †of Iron.
3. The beaks and tallons of Hawks are crooked.

†*ferreus, a, um,*

Note

Note *concerning the third Concord.*

1. *If there be many Antecedents, the Relative muſt be of the plural number,*
2. *If the Antecedents be of different perſons or genders; the Relative muſt always be of the more worthy perſon or gender.*

1. I have killed both the cock *and* the hen that ſpoiled the corn.
2. I blame both thee *and* thy brother who were equally guilty.
3. I *and* thou, who walk together, will dine together.
4. Anger *and* chiding, which fright boys, do not procure love.
5. The Sparrow *and* Magpy, that hopp'd about the houſe are dead.
6. The Black-bird *and* Nightingale, that ſung ſo ſweetly, are now ſilent.
7. The cheeſe *and* the butter, which are brough to market are ſold.
8. The Mare *and* Foal, which trod down the corn are put in the pound.
9. The Foot *and* leg, which are the lower parts of the body, uphold the reſt.
10. The Sun *and* Moon, which are the two great lights, never ſhine together.

Engliſh

Engliſh Examples fitted to all the Grammar Rules as they ſtand in order.

Verbum Perſonale, &c.

† *Imago.*

Demetrius ſaved the † picture of *Jalyſius* drawn by *Protogenes*, not at the requeſt of the *Rhodians*, but becauſe it was an excellent piece. The ſtory is in *Plutarch* in the life of *Demetrius*.

Nominat. Primæ vel ſecundæ, &c.

1. If I ſay any thing *thou* denieſt it: If I deny *thou* affirmeſt it. *Thou* only art the man with whom I could never agree.
2. *Thou* only art my Patron, *thou* art my friend always at hand to help me, when others afflict me: I were a wretch indeed, if ever I ſhould forget your kindneſs.

In verbis quorum, &c.

1. *They say* that *Erisichton*, for neglecting the holy rights of *Venus*, was driven to so great poverty, that he gnawed his own bowels. The story is in the eighth Book of *Ovid Metamorphosis.*
2. *They report*, that *Pausanias* was starved to death because he had received mony of *Xerxes* to betray *Sparta.*
3. *It is said* of *Eristhenes*, that he was slain of his Mother with hunger, because he had fought ill in a battle.
4. *It is reported* of *Alexander* that he oft said, That he ought more to *Aristotle* his Master that taught him Philosophy, than to *Philip* his Father that gave him a Kingdome.
5. *It is reported* that the Town of *Bury* is now grown sound, but *it was told* me yesternight that the Pox are still much in the ‖ North-gate-street. ‖ *vicus Borealis,*

Non semper vox casualis---

1. *Always to play* is the property of one extremely idle.
2. *To find fault* with other mens actions, *is* far easier than to amend them.
3. *To rise betimes is* a thing very grievous to the slothful, but it conduceth much to the health of the body, and the quickness of the wit; for *'tis said* the morning is a friend to the Muses.

A-

Aliquando Oratio, &c.

To read good Books much *availeth* to
the mind with good thoughts, and
that means to make men wise and v
tuous.

Aliquando Adverb. cum gen. &c.

1. *Part of the Citizens are* such as no go
man can converse withal, but 'tis nec
sary, that he separate himself from th
familiarity.
2. *Abundance of Tears encompass* me whil
am amongst them.
3. In every School *part of the boys are* goo
part bad; part Scholars, part Dunces.
4. *'Tis little wisdom* to expect a build
where Nature has laid no foundation.

Verb. Infinit. Mood. pro Nom. Accus — —

1. I am glad *that you* now *begin* to forsa
your bad company, and to betake yo
self to the study of good letters; b
it had been better, *that you* never h
wandred from the paths of vertue.
2. They say *that your brother spends* h
time wisely, and *lays out* his mony w
rily, always looking to that which is
come.

Va

Verbum inter duos Nominat. &c.

1. The *delights* of a fool *are folly* and *madneſs*, *letters* to him *are a thing* of nought, and *vertue ſeems* a *trifle*; his *eloquence* is *curſing*, and *threatning* the *dialect* of his commands.

2. The firſt *day* of every Month *is* the *Kalends*, the *fifth* is the *Nones*. except of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; for in them the *ſeventh is* the *Nones*, and the *fifteenth* the *Ides*.

Impersonalia præced. &c.

1. It *ſhameth* me of my former negligence that I am grown up to the ſtature of a man, and yet am as ignorant as a boy of eight years old.
2. But truly it *irketh* me of the continual labour and attendance which Letters require.

Nomen multitudinis, &c.

1. A *company* of offenders, though great, *will* never *make* a bad cauſe good.
2. When two men fall out and fight, for the moſt part *both are* * too blame. * *to be blamed.*
3. The *common people* for the moſt part *are* ill judges of controverſies.
4. And a *multitude* in an error *are* not to be followed.

Adjectivum

Adjectivum cum Substantivo, &c.

1. A *Woman beautiful* and *chaste* is a *rare bird.*
2. The *soft drop* of water by oft falling makes hollow the *hard stone.*

Ad eundem Modum. Part. & Pron. &c.

1. *Hercules* himself is not able to resist *two fighting against* him.
2. 'Tis hard to recover *lost strength.*
3. *Our age* passeth away like a shadow, and is nothing, if compared with Eternity.

Aliquando Oratio supplet. &c.

1. *It being heard that the Master* ‖ *was coming,* the boys were silent.
2. To flatter men * before their Faces and † behind their backs to speak ill of them, *is* ‖ base.

‖ *venio.*
* *coràm.*
† *clàm.*
‖ a base thing.

And note here, that when the word thing *is joyned to an Adjective, or may be joyned to it, then you need not write any Latin for* thing, *but may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender.*

But sometimes the Adjective is put alone, and the Substantive man *or* men *left out, and then you must add one of those Substantives to it, and make it agree therewith; as,*

1. The *rich* are honoured, but the *poor* are despised.
2. The *wicked* fleeth when *none* pursueth, but the *righteous* is bold as a Lion.

3. A

3. A word is enough to the *wise*.

Relat. cum Anteced. &c.

1. O happy *boy*, who canſt remember whatſoever thou readeſt.
2. But be not proud, nor contemn *us*, *who* can have no better memory than Nature has given us.
3. It is eaſie for *you*, *who* riſe betimes to be here at prayers.
4. I, *who* came but a little before ſeven, have ſtayed almoſt an hour expecting you.

Nec unica vox ſolum, &c.

1. When I was down, *thou didſt trample upon me*, *which* was ‖exceeding foul play. ‖*valde iniquum.*
2. *Nay thou wouldſt not ſuffer me to riſe*, leſt I ſhould have laid thee where I was, *which* was the part of a coward.
3. He *who was lately my enemy*, *come yeſterday to viſit me being ſick*, *which* I took very kindly, and hereafter will account him as my friend.
4. Thou *comeſt late*, and when thou art here *ſtudieſt little*, *both which* are properties of a ſluggard, and very hurtful to a ſcholar.
5. Yeſterday the *evening was red*, and to day the *morning is gray*, and the *Weſt wind blows gently*, *which* all are good ſigns of fair weather.

Relat.

Relat. inter duos Anteced, &c.

Nunc cum priore.

1. There is a *place*, *which* is called the *Market*, in which all kinds of things are to be ſold.
2. There is a *fiſh*, which is called an *Oyſter*, the moſt pleaſant of all ſhell-fiſhes.

Nunc cum poſteriore.

1. We have a *City* here in *England*, which men call *LONDON*, wherein men of all Trades live; Goldſmiths, Drapers, Taylors, Weavers ſhoo-makers, Carpenters, Joyners, Grocers, Mercers, *&c.*
2. The *Star* which is named *Phoſphorus*, is the ſame which they call *Heſperius*, as they who are Aſtrologers, know very well.
3. Thoſe *delights* are to be avoided, *which* have been accounted *ſins*, of the wiſeſt and beſt ſort of men.
4. The *Actions*, *which* ſome call *vertues*, are to be abhorred.

Aliquando Relat. &c.

1. There is no man, but will commend *your* condition, *who* live quietly, and ſafely when other men are diſquieted with neceſſary buſineſs, or unneceſſary contention.
2. They ſtrive to diſturb *our* quiet, *who* never did them any injury.

The

3. They may hear the cries, and pity the complaints of *us lamenting*

Quoties nulla Nominat.

1. Great is the torment ſure of *Tantalus*, *who* being both thirſty and hungry *ſtandeth* up to the chin in water, and hath apples hanging juſt at his mouth, and yet can neither touch water nor Apples.
2. Ye *who are* covetous, are even plagued like *Tantalus*, for when you have ſtore of mony lie by you, *which can* eaſily *afford* you meat and drink, you dare not ſpend it, but ſtill ſuffer your ſelves to thirſt and be hungry.
3. We, *who converſe* with men, muſt not expect always to be quiet and ſafe, but muſt be liable to || what injuries other men will do us. || the injuries which.
4. I, *who am* called a Scholar, am aſhamed to do any thing unworthy of my name.
5. 'Tis not learning, *that does* not *teach* good manners.
6. Who would pity thee, when thou ſuffereſt puniſhment, *who* never *careſt*, either to pleaſe thy Parents or profit thy ſelf?
7. Am not I to be commended, *who riſe* at ſix of the Clock every day, and am at School before ſeven, and ſtudy diligently till eleven, and am ſeldom guilty of any fault?
8. Surely thou *that commendeſt* thy ſelf much, either liveſt by bad Neighbours, or elſe thinkeſt better of thy ſelf than is fit.

At si Nominat. Relat. & Verbo, &c.

1. Let that boy be given to me, *whom* glo ry *encourages*, *whom* commendation *d lighteth*, who being overcome crieth *Quintil.*
2. Death, *which* we *fear* so much doth b break off life, not take it away. The da will come again, which will restore us t the light, *which* many *would refuse*, b that it brings them back again forgetfu *Senec. Epist.* 36.
3. He is not rich, *whose* mony *is* encrea ed, and *whose* flocks *are* many; but h to *whom* a quiet and contented mind *given.*
4. Give of those things, with *which* tho *aboundest*, to them ‖ to *whom* there need: So shalt thou be loved of all, *whom* liberality *is* a delight.

‖ *to whom* need is.

5. Why shouldst thou so much admire th happiness of Courtiers, *whose* glory an splendor at the pleasure of their Princ presently *fades* and *vanisheth.*
6. Beauty is like a Rose, *which* one an the same day *openeth* and *killeth.*
7. That man may think himself to ha skill in speaking, *whom* Tully *pleased Quintil.*
8. *Milo* was a stout wrestler, *to whom* th like *was* not to be found, in seeing *whom* the spectators *stood* amazed.
9. We read *Tully* in comparison of *wh* all other Orators *are* of small account.

C

Cum duo Subſtant. &c.

i. e. Of *between two Subſtantives is a ſign that the latter muſt be the Genitive caſe.*

1. The *Wonders* of the *World* are ſeven.
   1. The *Pyramids* of *Nile.*
   2. The *Tower* of *Pharus.*
   3. The *Walls* of *Babylon.*
   4. The *Temple* of *Diana* at *Epheſus.*
   5. The *Sepulcher* of *Mauſolus*
   6. The *Coloſſus* of the *Sun* among the Rhodians.
   7. The *Image* of the *Olympian Jove.*

   To which ſome add the *Houſe of Cyrus.*
2. *Democritus*, when he thought the *edge* of his *mind* to be hindred by the *ſight* of his *eyes*, pull'd them out, that he might the more earneſtly conſider and find out the *cauſes* of natural *things*,

Sometimes of *is left out, and the latter Subſtantive ſet firſt, as* my Brothers Book, my Fathers horſe; *then ſet the Subſtantives right, and* of *between them, as* the book of my brother, the horſe of my Father, *and ſo the conſtruction will be eaſie.* 2 1

3 The *Maſter's Rod* is a great help to the 2 1 *boys diligence,* 2 1 2 1

4. The *Rider's Spur* makes the *Horſes feet* to move nimbly. 2 1

5. The *Laborers hire* is not to be kept back. 2 1 2 1

6. *Maids Children* and *Batchelors Wives* are uſually well taught.

Proinde hic Genit. ſæp. in Adj. &c.

1. There are four humours (as 'tis ſaid) of the * *body of man*, Phlegm, Choler, Blood, and melancholy.
2. *Cato* ſaith, that the Cramp may be cured, if a ringle of † *Sea-worm wood* be worn about the finger.
3. My *Maſters Son* is gone to my *Fathers houſe*, whether alſo ſome men * *of the Country* are gone.
4. In † *Winter time* men love good fires and good cheer.

* *i. e.* of *a human body.*

† *marinus, a, um.*

* *ruſticus, a, um.*

† *hybernus, a, um*

Eſt etiam ubi in dat. &c.

A good Scholar is a great *ornament of* [or *to*] a *School*, a great *comfort, of* [or *to*] his *Parents*, and in progreſs of time may become a great *bleſſing of* [or *to*] the *Common-wealth.*

Excipiuntur quæ in eodem caſu. &c.

1. *Perimele* a *damoſel*, having ſuffered violence and a Rape from *Achelous*, was thrown down headlong of her *Father Hippodamus*, deteſting the wickedneſs.
2. *Medea* the *daughter* of *Æeta*, being rejected of *Jaſon* (whom ſhe had entertained, and taught the way of catching the golden fleece) ſlew her *Sons*, *Mermer* and *Pheres*, which ſhe had by him.
3. *Scipio*, as yet a *boy*, reſcued his Father encompaſſed of the enemies, in a battle near *Trebia* a river in * *Gallia togata.*

* *Latin it ſelf.*

4. *Emu-*

4. *Emulation* an excellent *vertue*, is moſt evident in young men.

Adjectivum in Neutro genere, &c.

i. e. *If you have a Subſtantive come after any of theſe Adjectives*, this, that, much, little, more, leſs, *and the like, you may put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, and the Subſtantive in the Genitive caſe.*

1. He that hath but a *little mony*, and is content therewith, is far more happy than he that hath *much gold* and *no quiet.*

‖ nihil, not *nullum.*

2. So *much mony* as thou haſt, *ſo much credit* ſhalt thou have.
3. Moſt men look forward upon the vices of others, and ſee not *that wallet* which is at their own back.
4. There came a ſtranger to us *this Night*, who told us that in the Country where he lives, men do not eat *half the meat* that they do here; that there is *more day* and *leſs night*, *more cold* and *leſs heat.*
5. There is *much pleaſure* to be taken in reading good books, and *more profit* then in ſpending your time in vain ſports.

Ponitur interdum genit. &c.

† the Church *of Paul.*

1. When I was at *London* I went to † *Pauls*, and in the Church-yard, at ‖ the *Bell*, all kind of books were to be ſold.

‖ the ſign of the *Bell.*

2. I left my * *Maſter*'s John at the *Eagle*, I am

* *John* the ſervant of my *Maſter.*

am afraid leſt he ſhould be drunk before he comes home.

‖ the third day 3. The ‖ third of the *Kalends* of February was a very black and ſad day.

Laus vituperium rei, &c.

1 *Cicero*'s Parents were of *mean condition*, yet he himſelf was a man of *ſuch eloquence* that at *Rome* he was reckoned among the chief of the Senators.

2. Never was there any man of *great learning*, which was not firſt of *great diligence*, we are not born † Scholars.

† Doctors.

Opus & Uſus Ablat. &c.

1. As there is *need* of *Tools* for a workman to perfect his work, ſo there is *need* of *diligence* in a youth, that intends to be a Scholar.

‖ *feroc.* 2. If thou haſt a ‖ high mettl'd horſe, thou haſt *need* of a *ſtrong bridle*.

† *Tardus.* 3. But if thy horſe be † dull, than thou haſt more *need* of *ſpurs*.

Opus autem Adject. pro neceſſ. &c.

1. There are many things *neceſſary* for the Husbandman to till the earth, Ploughs, Harrows, Oxen, yokes, skill, and much labour.

2. So for the adorning of the mind with learning there are alſo many things *neceſſary*; books, a skilful teacher, much labour and diligence.

Adject.

Adject. quæ deſiderium, &c.

1. It behoveth thoſe, that are *deſirous* of *learning*, to be *mindful* of thoſe *things* which they are taught.
2. Thoſe, who are *covetous* of *riches*, for the moſt part are neither *skilful* of *letters*, nor *ſtudious* of *vertue*.
3. He ſurely is very *ignorant* of the ordinary *courſe* of things, that never looks upon Book, and yet hopes to be a Scholar.
4. Proud men are very *forgetful* of their own *original*.
5. I do not doubt, but thoſe that are *rude* of *letters*, are alſo very *uncertain* of the *paths* that lead to vertue.

Adject. Verbalia in ax, &c.

1. He that is of a *daring mind* is for the moſt part an *avoider* of *ſtrife*, and will not fight unleſs exceedingly provoked.
2. They that are *capable* of *learning*, are very * *apt to retain* thoſe things that they read. * *tenax*
3. Time is a *devourer* of *things*.

Nomina partitiva, &c.

1. *Whoſoever* of the *boys* he was, that behaved himſelf ſo clowniſhly, he ſhall ſurely ſuffer puniſhment.
2. *Romulus* built *Rome*, and was the *firſt* of all the *Roman Kings*.
3. Study thy leſſon or be whipt: chooſe *whether* of *theſe two* thou wilt.

4. *Virgil* was the *moſt Learned* of the Latin *Poets*, and *Demoſthenes* the *moſt Eloquent* of all the *Athenian Orators*.

5. *Which* of the *Poets* was that, who by the ſound of his Harp made wild Beaſts and Trees to dance after him?

6. *Tullus Hoſtilius* was the *third* of the *Roman* Kings, and *Octavius Cæſar* the *ſecond* of the *Emperors*.

7. *Twenty* of the *Birds* which I catched were Sparrows: *forty* of the *Oxen* which were drove into the paſture, leaped over into the next cloſe.

8. *Which* of theſe books is thine? *neither* of *them*.

9. Is any man ſuch a fool || to refuſe gold the moſt *precious* of *metals*, when 'tis offered to him?

i. e. who will refuſe.

In alio tamen ſenſu Ablat. &c.

Thou wert the *third after me*, Peter the *fourth after* my *Brother? after him* I believe there will come no body.

In alio Dat.

Tarquin was the laſt of the Roman Kings, but *ſecond* to *none* in the pride and greatneſs of his mind.

Uſus

Uſurpantur, autem cum his Præp. &c.

1. Take heed, ſome *of* you that come after ſeven of the clock, ſhall be whipped to day. I was firſt *before* all.
2. Thou art the moſt learned *amongſt* all the Scholars; be thou therefore the moſt modeſt, and the moſt civil among them all.

Interrog. & ejus reddit.

1. *Who* came firſt to day? I and my Brother. *Whoſe* book is this? *William*'s. To *whom* ſhall I give it? To *me* if you pleaſe.
2. To *whom* didſt thou give my pen? To *Thomas*. *Whoſe* Ink-horn is this? my Brother's. *Whom* ſhall I invite to dinner? Thy *Father* and *Mother*.

Fallit hæc Regula, &c.

1. †*Whoſe* Cattle are theſe? *Melibœus*'s. † *cujus,a,um.*
†*Whoſe* knife is this? *The Butchers*.
†*Whoſe* houſe is this? *My Fathers*.

Aut per dictionem variæ Synt.

1. Were you condemned of *negligence* or *ignorance*? Of both. For *how much* did you buy your knife? For a *ſhilling*.
2. Were you admoniſhed of *lazineſs* or *dirtineſs*? I know not, I think *of very many things* at once.

Fallit denique cum per poſſeſſ. &c.

1. *Whoſe* horſe is this? *Ours. Whoſe* dog is this? *Mine. Whoſe* Ink-horn is this? *Thine.* Doſt thou not know that which is thine own?

Compar. & Superlat. &c.

Thou art the *moſt loving* of all my *School-fellows*, and my brother is the *moſt wicked* of all *knaves.*

Comparat. autem ad duo, &c.

Romulus was the *more fortunate* of the *two brothers*, and Tarquinius Superbus the *moſt wicked* of all the *ſeven* Roman *Kings.*

Comparat. cum exponuntur, &c.

1. Learning is better *than* gold, and more precious *than* jewels.
1. Old men are for the moſt part wiſer *than* young.

Adſciſcunt & alterum Abl. &c.

By *how much* you are the *more learned*, by *ſo much* be the *more modeſt.* He is wiſer *by much* than you,

Tan-

Tanto, quanto, &c.

1. He that is the eldeſt is *far* the *wiſeſt* of all his brethren.
2. Your brother is *much younger* than you, and yet *far* a *better* Scholar.

Adject. quibus commodum, &c.

1. Covetous men are not *unlike* to *them* that are ſick of the dropſie; the more they drink, the more they deſire.
2. Trouble is *grievous* to a quiet *mind*, and *hurtful* to the *ſtudie* of letters.
3. Be *courteous* to all *men*, and an *enemy* to *none*, although they be *enemies* to *vertue*; for men are not to be hated, but vices.
4. The *Scots* are *Borderers* to the *Engliſh*, but very *contrary* to *them* in their diſpoſitions and manners.
5. To riſe betimes, and eat little, and ſtudy much, are very *profitable* for *thoſe* that ſeek after learning.
6. Be *pleaſant* to *all*, and *lowly* to thy *betters*.
7. He is *fit* for the *Office* of a Magiſtrate, whom neither fear nor love can move from the ways of juſtice.

Quædam ex his quæ ſimilia, &c.

1. Children for the moſt part are *like* their *Parents*, and Servants ſtrive to be *like* their *Maſters*.
2. They are next *neighbours* to *fools*, that

answer before they know what is asked.

3 It is no ways juſt, that a Servant, that is moſt *faithful* to his *Maſter*, ſhould be puniſhed for every little miſcarriage, which he unwillingly committed.

Communis, alienus, &c.

1. No man is *free* from the power of death
2. Diſeaſes and affliction are *common* to all *men.*
3. There is none ſuch a *ſtranger* to the *counſel* of a wiſe mind, but he thinks the paths of vertue to be more ſafe than the broad ways that lead to vice and wickedneſs.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

† *ad.* Thou art ſo *earneſt* † in the *ſtudies* of good letters, and ſo *uſeful to thy Schoolfellows*, that thou ſeemeſt as it were *born to a Crown* of Laurel.

Verbalia in bilis, &c.

1. Thou, who followeſt the ſame ſtudies with me, are *to be loved of me* exceedingly.
2. Some mens hearts are ſo ſtout, that they are to be *pierced* with no *affliction.*

Magnitudinis menſura, &c.

1. My book is two *inches thick*.
2. Our form is four *ells long*.
3. The ſhadow of my body in the morning is many † *yards long*, when at noon 'tis not more than *one*

† A Yard *was no Roman meaſure, and ſo there is no proper Latin word for it; here you may uſe* ulna *inſtead of it.*

Interdum in Ablat.

The School is *thirty foot long*, but wide not above ten. My † waſte is a **yard* †*about*.

† *corporis medium.*
* *tres pedes.*
† *in circuitu craſſus.*

Interdum in Genit.

That walk is well to be liked in a Garden that is eighteen *foot broad*, and a hundred and *fifty long*.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

1. Childhood is *full* of *folly*.
2. He is *ſtored* with *riches* that is contented.
3. None is uſually ſo *void* of *wiſdom*, as he that thinks himſelf moſt wiſe.
4. He is not always rich that hath bags *full* of *mony*; but he that ſeems to himſelf to have enough, and knows how to uſe that which he hath.
5. I had rather, when I ſtudy, that my ſtomach ſhould be *empty* of *meat*, for when the belly is *full* of *meat*, it uſually ſends-

ſends up vapours into the head, which cloud the underſtanding.

6. In Summer time the Bees return to their hives, having their bladders *full* of *hony*, and their *thighs* laden with *thyme*.

Nomina diverſitatis Ablat, &c.

† *alius.*

1. Thou art † *altered* from that which thou wert formerly; who before wert exceeding negligent, and now art over diligent.
2. The Lad, which thou ſo condemneſt, is altogether *diverſe* from *his Brother*, who of all two footed Creatures is the moſt knave.

Nonnunquam etiam Dat. &c.

That thing which thou ſpeakeſt is altogether *diverſe* from *that* which we were talking of.

Adject. regunt Ablat. ſignif.

1. Scholars for the moſt part are *pale* with *ſtudy*, except thoſe, who ſpend more time in celebrating the Orgies of *Bacchus*, than in courting the Muſes
2. So much are men given to intemperance that though their backs are *crooked* with old *age*, yet their faces are ſtill *red* with *wine*.
3. Some men are *pale* with *anger*, others are red. My face is *black* and *blew* with the *blow* which thou gaveſt me.

Forma

Forma vel modus rei, &c.

1. He is a *Scholar* only in *name*, that cometh to School and learneth nothing.
2. The Africans think *women* of the *blackeſt colour* to be the moſt beautiful.
3. Although the *faces* of the Africans be of a *ſooty blackneſs*, yet their teeth are of a *ſnowy whiteneſs*.

Dignus, indignus, &c.

1. That man is *worthy* of *praiſe*, who is *contented* with a *little*: but ſure he is * blind, that prefers gold before vertue.
2. A man *endowed* with *vertue*, is *worthy* of all *honour*; and he is *unworthy* of *life*, that does not reverence ſuch a one.

* diſeaſed in his eyes.

Horum nonnulla, &c.

Come thou excellent man, *worthy* of thy great *Progenitors*, take now a work upon thee *worthy* of thy *pains*.

Mei, tui, ſui, &c.

1. I love thee ſo well, that part of *thee* ſeems to be ſhut up in my body.
2. Keep * *my Picture* with thee.

† *i. e.* The *Picture* which is made *like me*.

Meus

Meus, tuus, &c.

Thy fine *horſes*, *thy heaps* of gold and ſilver will not give any eaſe to *thy ſick body*, nor ſecure thee from the ſtroke of death.

Noſtrum & veſtrum, &c.

1. *None* of *you* looks after his leſſon.
2. The *beſt* of *us* is bad enough.
3. The *youngeſt* of *us* is the beſt Scholar, and the eldeſt has the moſt riches; let not that ſeem a wonder to *any of you*.

Hæc poſſeſſiva meus, tuus, ſuus, &c.

1. Thou doſt this of *thy own mind*: others when they are admoniſhed, ceaſe to be evil; but *thy* ſin *alone* cannot be amended.
2. In the memory *of us all* there were houſes ſtanding, where there now grows corn.
3. The repeating *of us two* will ſhew whether is the better Scholar.
4. It is agreeable to few *of your phraſes*, that no body can ſay.
5. I ſay 'twas *by my* means *alone*, that we ſaid our leſſon ſo well to day.
6. Every one is greedy *of his own* praiſe, when as no body reads the verſes *of me*, *fearing* to recite them.

Sui & ſuus reciproca ſunt, &c.

1. He doth well to *himſelf*, that doth well to *his* friend. He loves *himſelf*. He pleaſeth *himſelf*.
2. Every creature loves *its own* off-ſpring. The hen broods *her* chickens. The cow licks and ſuckles *her* calf.

Aut annexa per copulam.

1. My Maſter deſires, if you love *him*, that you would come to *him* and take care of *his* Son.
2. My Father ſent me to my Maſter, that I ſhould ask *him*, that he would come and dine with *him* to day.

Ipſe ex pronominibus. &c.

That very man, which is ſo much thy friend is my greateſt enemy: *I my ſelf* have heard it, and *thou thy ſelf* haſt ſeen it.

Idem etiam omnibus perſonis.

I the *ſame man* did it. *Thou* the *very ſame man* ſaidſt it. The *ſame love* joyns friends, and keeps them joyned.

Hæc demonſtrativa, &c.

I chooſe *this with me*, rather than *that with thee*; but I had rather have *that*, *which lies yonder*, than them both.

Hic

Hic & ille cum ad duo, &c.

Theophraſtus and *Demoſthenes* are ſaid to have ſtood ſpeechleſs at the beginning of their Orations; *this*, when he was to have ſpoke before King *Philip*; *that* when he was to have made a ſpeech in the Areopagus.

Verba Subſtantiva, &c.

Thou *art called Peter.* *Cæſar is* our *King.* *Pompey is ſaluted General*, and *is accounted* the wiſeſt *Captain* of all the *Romans.*

Denique omne fere, &c.

I ſaid my Leſſon *firſt* this day. Study *ſilently*, learn *diligently.* Thou ſleepeſt *with thy face upward.* *Thou* goeſt *upright.*

Infinitum quoque, &c.

Thou ſtudieſt *to ſeem learned*; but I had rather be a *Scholar* indeed, than to be accounted ſo. I am glad that *you are returned ſafe.*

Quamvis in his poſtremis, &c.

I am not at leiſure *to be ſick.* It is not lawful for *me to be a diſſembler*, and yet unleſs I be I cannot live.

Sum

Sum Genit. poſtulat. &c.

1. This Book *is* my *Brothers.* Why ſtandeſt thou here? thou *art* not of *our Form.*
2. *It is not the part of a well mannered Scholar* to wander about the School.
3. It *is the part* of *Kings* to defend the Laws, and *the duty* of ‖ *Subjects* to defend their Kings. ‖ *Civis.*

Excipiuntur hi nominat. &c.

1. It *is thy turn* to parſe to day? it *is my part* to have a care, that I conſtrue well.
2. *It belongs not to me* to look to thy leſſon.
3. *It is our part,* while we ſtudy, to ſpeak low, and to ſpeak out when we repeat to our Maſter.

At hic ſubintelligi videtur, &c.

It is your duty to obey your Parents; to give his due to every man: to live juſtly, chaſtly, and honeſtly.

Verba eſtimandi, &c.

1. Thou *eſteemeſt* play *more* than learning; but I *account very much* of learning, and think it of *more* worth than *Gold.*
2. One eye-witneſs is of *more value* than ten eared ones.

3. We *eſteem* thy friendſhip *at naught*, who art of ſuch an unconſtant mind, that thou loveſt the ſame man, and hateſt him at the ſame moment.
4. Perhaps you *little regard* what ſhall become of me; but I have ever *made very much reckoning* of you.

Æſtimo vel Genit. vel Ablat. &c.

I *eſteem* thee *much*, becauſe thou art a good Scholar. He that cares not for me, I do not *eſteem him this.*

Flocci, Nauci, Nihil, &c.

I do not *weigh* thy threatning a *ruſh*. I do not *care* a *ſtraw* for all thy ſpite. Do what thou wilt, I *care* not *this.*

Singularia ſunt iſta, &c.

I deſire *you would take in good part* that which I have ſaid; for you know I am your friend, and very much deſire your good.

Verba accuſandi, &c.

1. I *admoniſhed* thee of thy *negligence*, and now thou art to be *accuſed* of *too much diligence.*
2. I *condemn* thee *for thy pride*, though for this time I *abſolve* thee *of thy fault.*

Ver-

Vertitur hic Genit. *aliquando*, &c.

If thou *condemneſt* me *of Ignorance*, I will *condemn* thee *of the ſame fault*. I thought thee *to be admoniſhed* of *the ſame crime*.

Uterque nullus, alius, ambo, &c.

Is he *accuſed* of theft? or murder? or *of both*? Of *neither*: but *condemned* of *very many* things at once.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, &c.

1. What doſt thou meddle with other mens buſineſs, when thou *haſt enough to do* of *thine own*?
2. He that *pitieth* not the *poor*, is very unworthy to be rich.
3. Great minds are very eaſie to *compaſſionate the afflicted*.

At *miſereor & miſereſco*, &c. for this there ought to be no example, ſee *Voſſius Contractus*. pag. 144.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, &c.

Thou art a good boy, who *remembreſt thy break-faſt* and *forgetteſt thy book*; *remember this* hereafter.

Potior aut Genit. aut Ablat.

1. Every one does not *injoy that thing* he wiſhes for.

2 In

2. In the War between *Pompey* and *Cæ* *Cæsar injoyed* the *victory*, and the *spoils* his enemies Tents.

Omnia verba Acquisitivè, &c.

1. Every man seeks to *get* riches for *him* *self*, but no body * *looks* to the publi good

* *consulo.*

2. The net is not *laid* for *the Hawk* a *Puttock*, which do mischief, but for t *Partridge* and *Pheasant* † which are go to eat.

† *qui sunt esui.*

3. He is wise to *all other* men, and only fool to *himself.*

4. We are not *born* only for *our selves*, o Country challenges part, our Frie part, our Parents part.

Imprimis verba significantia, &c.

1. He will do all that he can, that he m * *injure me*

* *incommodo.*

2. A good man desires to *profit all*, and *hu no body* willingly.

Ex quibus quædam, &c.

It *conduceth* much to the *education* of youth that he hath a skilful Teacher, w always *lies* hard at his *work*, and *stud* wholly *this one thing*, that his Schol may be learned.

Ver

Verba comparandi regunt Dat. &c.

He is equal to his Father both in riches and learning, and yet dares not *compare* himſelf *to you.*

Interdum Ablat. cum Præ.

Compare Virgil and *Mantuan*, and ſee which is the better Poet. I dare not *compare* my ſelf *with thee.*

Aliquando Accuſat. &c.

Heſiod, if he be *compared* to *Homer*, is no body.

Verba dandi & reddendi.

1. He that *giveth* to the *Poor lendeth* to the *Lord.*
2. Thou canſt never *give* enough *to an ungrateful and greedy man.*

Hæc variam habent conſtructionem:

1. I *beſtow this book on thee*, *beſtow thou an hour*, every day in reading of it.
2. Thy brother *imparts* much *health to thee*, but likes not thy letters, becauſe thou doſt ſo often *make blots on thy paper.*
3. The Stable-groom hath *ſadled your horſe*, but I will not *counſel you* to go the

the journey which you appointed; *ask counsel* of *your Father.*

4. It is the part of every one *to look* to his own *health.*
5. He hath ill *determined* that thing *against me.*
6. My Brother is very ſick, *I am much afraid of him.*
7. I *fear my Maſter* very much when he is angry.

Verba promittendi ac ſolvendi, &c.

Thou didſt *promiſe me* a pen. I will *pay thee* the ink which I owe thee, when I ſhall be able.

Verba imperandi, &c.

He commands his mony that ſpends it as need requires; but if a man dares not touch his full bags, his mony *commands him.*

Dicimus tempero, moderor, &c.

1. Many a man can *rule* his *horſe*, that cannot *rule* his *Wife*; and many a one can *order* his *Wife*, that cannot *govern himſelf.*
2. We *refer* this matter *to you*, whether you will give us leave to play.
3. *Give* theſe letters *to the Carrier*, which are dated to thy Brother.

4. I *ſent* Letters to *thee* the laſt week, and wonder that thou haſt not *wrote* to *me* theſe two years; when you write *give* your Letters *to this bearer.*

Verba fidendi Dativum regunt, &c.

1. No man will be willing to *truſt him* again, that hath once deceived him.
2. It is eaſie cheating him that will *believe every body.*

Verba obſequendi & repugnandi.

1. We ought to *obey thoſe*, to whom God has given power to command us:
2. *Reſiſt* the *beginnings* of anger, and *yield* not to *the firſt motions* thereof.

At ex his quædum, &c.

1. This was *added* to my other *misfortunes*, that when I was in a good condition, I could not think my ſelf ſo.
2. It is manifeſt to all, that there is *no agreement between him and his brother.*
3. *The ſavage Lions agree among themſelves*, why then ſhould not men?
4. There is *difference* between the *Jac-anapes* and the *Monkey*; the one has a tail and the other has none.
5. If thou canſt, *contend with none*; but 'tis madneſs *to ſtrive againſt three* together, when *Hercules* himſelf can do nothing againſt two.

Verba

Verba minandi & irascendi.

My Father *threatned me* sore, but I hope he will not be *long angry with me*; for he is easily appeased that is angry unwillingly.

Sum Cum compositis, &c.

1. A good Scholar *is* an *ornament* to *School*: He *hinders none*, but *profits many* of those that are not so learned as himself.
2. When the Master *is present* among his *Scholars*, they study diligently, but when he is absent, they do what boys ‖use to do.

‖ *Soleo*, not *utor*.

Dativum, postulant verba composita, &c. *Cum* præ, *ad*.

1. Thou *excellest* thy *Schoolfellows* in learning, add to thy † natural parts, diligence and I do not fear but thou wilt answer the hopes of all men concerning thee.

† *ingenium. i.*

Con.

2. It *conduceth* much to *the making* of a Scholar, that he often meditate of the things which he hath been taught.

Sub.

3. Summer *succeeds* the *Spring*, Autumn *Summer*, Winter *Autumn*; in Summer men love *to be under* a cool *shade*, in Winter *under* a warm *roof*.

Ante.

4. Study to *excel* all *other* in learning, for that is it which wise men *set before* them who had rather *go before others* in the

Verb

vertues of the mind, than in the multitude of riches.

Post.

5 Mony is to be *set after* [*i. e.* to be esteemed less than] *a good name.* Wise men *make less reckoning of their present quiet, than* their *future safety.*

Ob.

6. *Object* poverty *to no man,* nor *oppose any* whom thou knowest to be stronger than thy self, nor *obtrude* thy self *into the familiarity* of thy betters.

In.

7. Death *hangeth over* the *head* of every man; how ought men therefore ‖ to be diligent in the studies of honest vertue? that it may appear they have lived, and not been unprofitable burthens of the Earth. ‖ *invigilo.*

Inter

8. *Mingle* sometimes recreations with *thy studies*, be oft *present* in the *Company* of good men, so shalt thou learn those things which are good.

Pauca ex his mutant Dat. &c.

One Scholar *excelleth another* in learning. This boy *goes before all* in wickedness; I *forbid thee* any more *society with him.*

Est pro habeo, &c.

I *have* need of *pen* and *ink*, to write down that which my Master told me, for I *have* but a bad *memory.*

Huic confine eſt ſuppetit, &c.

He is not poor *who hath plenty* of a
things. *I have no Book* of my own, bu
I have the uſe of all my Brothers.

Sum cum multis aliis, &c.

1. Civil War *is* a *deſtruction* to a *Comm*
wealth.
2. A good and wiſe King *is* a *guard* to h
Kingdom.

Eſt ubi hic Dativus tibi, &c.

1. Do this buſineſs for *me*, and when o
caſion ſerves I will do as great a matt
for thee.
2. Do not fear this bragging *Thraſo*, yo
ſhall ſee I'le beat him at his *own* weap

Verba tranſitiva, &c.

1. Avoid ſtrife, flie anger, abandon ra
love vertue, and follow after peace.
2. The Huntſman *chears on* the *dogs*, th
they may *hunt* the *hare.*

Quinetiam verba quamlibet, &c.

1. It is hard to *go* the rugged *way* of v
tue.
2. He *liveth* a long *life*, that liveth well.
3. Thou that haſt a good Maſter *ſerveſt*
intollerable *ſervice.*

He

Hunc Accuſativum mutant Autores, &c.

1. More men *go* in the broad *way*, which leads to deſtruction, than the narrow one, which leads to reſt and happineſs.
2. It is poſſible that a man may *live* a long *life*, and yet *die* a ſuddain *death*.

Suntque figurate Accuſat. &c.

1. There are ſome that *counterfeit* themſelves *Saints*, and *live Devils*.
2. It is a ſign that man has a ſtinking breath that *ſmels* always of *Spices*.
3. He *lives* a *Cynick*, *ſtinks* of *dirt*, and yet whereſoever he goes *cracks of his riches*.

Verba rogandi, &c.

1. Will any man, when his Son *asks him bread*, give him a ſtone? or when he *asks him a fiſh*, give him a Scorpion?
2. I will *teach thee* better *manners*: Thou paſſeſt by the Alderman, and never putteſt off thy hat.
3. *Put on thy ſhooes* and get thee gone.

Rogandi verbi interdum, &c.

1. We will ask leave of *our Maſter*, ſo ſhall we be ſafe from all danger.
2. *Ask this* of *any* of thy School-fellows, whether he hath not ſtrictly commanded, that no body ſhould be abſent from Church without his leave.

Veſtiendi Verba interdum mutant, &c.

1 *Put on thy coat. I put on my Gloves. Put off thy hat*, here comes the Alderman.
2. *Put on thy ſhooes* quickly, 'tis time to go

Quodvis verbum admittit, &c.

He that *is drunk* with *Wine*, is fit to *do* all things with *madneſs*, to *ſtrike* his Siſter with his *Sword*, and in a *rage* to *kill* his Mother.

Ablat. cauſæ & modi actionis, &c.

I went yeſterday to ſee thy Brother, and he *entertained* me *with wonderful courteſie*; and *through too much kindneſs* would not *let* me return that night.

Quibuſlibet verbis ſubjicitur, &c

1. I ſaw a horſe yeſterday that *coſt threeſcore pounds.*
2. If your horſe *coſt* but *five pounds* he was bought *cheap*; for every lame Jade now a days is *ſold* for fifty *ſhillings.*

Vili, paulo, minimo, &c

1. The War with *Spain* hath made Sack to be *ſold* at a *great rate* with *Engliſhmen.*
2. The things which nature requires, may be *bought* for a *little.*

Excipiuntur hi genitivi, &c.

1. Thoſe things are uſually more eſteemed which are *bought* for *more*.
2. For *how much* will you *ſell* this Horſe? Not *for leſs* than he coſt me, ‖ I'*le* warrant you. ‖ you may be ſure. *procerto habeas:*

Sin addantur Subſtant. &c.

1. Away with that Work-man which *works* for *more wages*, and yet doth leſs work than any other man.
2. † He is not like to thrive that ſells for *leſs price* than he buyeth. † He doth not eaſily grow rich.

Valeo etiam interdum cum Accuſ. &c.

This piece of Gold is *worth* twenty *pounds*, that which thou haſt in thy hand is ſcarce *worth* ten *ſhillings*.

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

He that *abounds* with *mony*, for the moſt part *wants wiſdom*; prepoſterous care to *fill* the bags with *ſilver*, and empty the mind of all *goodneſs*.

Ex quibus quædam in Genit. &c.

1. *Æneas* and his Companions upon the ſea ſhore *fill'd* themſelves with *old wine* and *fat veniſon*; neither did they *need a Table*

and *cloth*, for the grassy ground || served for both.

|| was instead of.

2 How canst thou think me to be able to *want thee* so long? I cannot *make* any one besides thee *partaker* of my *thoughts*, nor indeed *was I ever satisfied with thy company.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

1. They that would get learning, let them *do* their *duty* diligently, as well when the Master is absent as when he is present.

2. He that will *enjoy* the *pleasure* of eating the nut, must take the pains to break the shell. *Use diligence*, that it may appear thou art not so slack * as to need spurs.

* that thou maist need.

3. See how all things † are *glad* at the *coming* of the Spring; the Birds chirp, the meadows laugh, and the Lambs play upon the banks of the murmuring Rivers.

† *lætor.*

4. He † *changes* gold for *brass*, that gets a little unjust gain, and * parts with his integrity and justice.

† *muto.*

* *i. e.* loseth *amitto,*

5. Away with thee that desirest to be in another form, when the Master scarce † *thinketh thee worthy* of *that place* where thou art.

† *dignor.*

6. *Rejoyce* in good *things* and leave off trifles, so shalt thou be *numbred* in the *society* of good men, and I will always * *make* thee of my *Counsel.*

|| *gaudeo.*

* *communico.*

Pro-

Prosequor Te amore, &c.

I *love*, *praise*, and *honour* that *Magistrate* very much, that * *cheers up men* doing well, and *afflicts* and *punishes evil doers*. * or incourages.

Mereor cum adverbiis bene, male, &c.

He *deserves well of* the *Common-wealth*, that administers Justice without partiality; that protects the weak and poor, and punisheth sturdy and obstinate offenders.

Quædum accipienda, &c.

1. I have *heard* of *many*, that *France* is not far distant from *England*, and was formerly joyn'd to it by a † neck of Land, which *Neptune* thrust by with his Trident. † *Isthmus*.
2. He *takes away* my book *from me*.

Vertitur hic Ablat. aliquando in Dat. &c.

It is good to *abstain* from *those things* which too much please us: let us *depart* therefore from the *flatteries* of pleasures.

Verbis quæ vim comparationis, &c.

Think it a shame to be *exceeded* in *learning* by them whom thou *exceedest*, as well in *learning* as ‖ *in natural parts*. ‖ *ingenium*.

Quibuſlibet verbis additur Ablativus, &c.

† It *being heard*

1. The news † *being heard*, that the *King* was come, the bells rang, and all the people ſhouted for joy.
2. The *Cat ſleeping*, the *Mice* dance, the *Maſter* being *abſent*, the Boys play.
3. *Diligence* ‖ *being uſed*, the moſt hard things may be overcome.

‖ *adhibitus.*

Verbis quibuſdam additur Ablat. &c.

1. It is an eaſier thing *to be ſick* in *body* than in mind.
2. He is commonly noted to be a knave, whoſe * *head is red*, and † *beard black.*

* *red* in his *hair.*
† *black* in his *beard.*

Et Poetice Accuſat. &c.

The hedge having its Willow *flowers fed upon* by the *Sicilian* Bees with their buzzing oft perſwade the Traveller ‖ to fall aſleep, 1. Virg Eccog. v. 54, 55.

‖ *ineo.*

Quædam tamen efferuntur in gign. &c.

1. I am *troubled* in *mind*, becauſe I muſt go to School to-day.
2. Thou doſt fooliſhly, who *tormenteſt* thy *mind* about thoſe things which thou canſt not * help.

* *impedio* vel *vito.*

Eidem Verbo diverſi caſus, &c.

† *craſſus & deformis.*

He *gave me a box* on *the ear*, with *his* † *clutter fiſt*, yea, and that too in *the preſence* of my Maſter.

Paſſivis

Paſſivis additur Ablativus, &c.

i. e. *Whenſoever you find* of *after a Verb paſſive you muſt write in Latin* ab *or a for* of, *and put the word following in the Ablative caſe, or leave out the Prepoſition, and put it in the Dative; but at no hand you muſt think that* of *is there the ſign of the Genitive caſe.*

1. He is *praiſed* of *all men*, whoſoever ſpends the time of his Childhood in honeſt ſtudies; for when he comes to be a man, his learning may be an ornament to himſelf, and an example to others.

Et interdum Dativus.

2. Good things are *deſired* of *good men*: Learning is diligently *ſought* but of a *few*. Riches and pleaſures are *beloved* of *all.*

Quorum participia frequentius, &c.

1. This rumor being *heard* of *me*, I preſently betook my ſelf to *London*, where I ſoon found, that all is not true, that is *reported* of *malicious men.*

Cæteri Caſus manent in Paſſivis qui fuerunt, &c.

1. Thou behaveſt thy ſelf ſo unhandſomely, that thou art *accounted* as a *laughing ſtock* of all men.

2. Thou ſhalt be *taught* better *manners*, or *deprived of thy Office.*

Vapulo, væneo, liceo, &c.

1. Learning is *prized* by many at a *low rate*, and yet good books by thoſe that have them are *ſold dear.*
2. Boldneſs both can do, and is *eſteemed much* by the moſt, but modeſty and baſhfulneſs are *beaten* and *baniſhed* by them out of the World.

Quibuſdam tum verbis tum adjectivis, &c.

1. He whom it *troubles* to *ſtudy* will ſcarce ever be a Scholar.
2. He, that is *hardy* to *endure* ſtrokes, will hardly be amended by puniſhment.

Note here, that if the Engliſh of the infinitive Mood follows am, art, is, are, was, wert were, *or the like, then you muſt not make it by the infinitive Mood, but by the participle, as* I am to go *Iturus ſum*; Thou art to be taught, *Tu es docendus.*

Examples of this kind.

1. *I am to build* a houſe, but firſt a foundation *is to be laid.*
2. To morrow the Gardiner *is to come* into my Garden, and firſt the ground *is to be digg'd*, and then *flowers are to be planted.*
3. My Maſter *is to dine* with my Father to day, and there *are* more Gueſts *to be invited.*

Note beſides, that if the Engliſh of the infinitive

nitive *Mood follows a verb, that implieth motion, than alſo you muſt not make it by the infinitive Mood; but either by the firſt Supine, as* I go to ſee, eo viſum; *or by the ſubjunctive Mood, as* eo ut videam; *or the participle in* rus, *as* eo viſurus; *or by the Gerund in* di, *as* eo cauſa videndi; *or by the Gerund in* dum, *as* eo ad videndum.

We will omit any further Examples of this kind, till we come to the Rule of the firſt Supine, Prius Supinum, *&c.*

Note thirdly, that if the Engliſh of the infinitive Mood follows ‖ *a Noun Subſtantive, 'tis to be made rather by the Gerund in* di, *as*

1. It is *time* to *go* to School, we have no *leaſure* at all to *play*.
2. I would fain have wrote to you; but there was no *opportunity to ſend* a Letter.
3. A ſtrange *deſire to have* my Book poſſeſt by my Brother. * I would fain have denied †him; but he asked ſo earneſtly, that there was no *power* in me to *reſiſt* him.

After ſome words, which the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood follows you muſt neither uſe the Infinitive Mood, nor the Gerund in di; *but either the Relative* qui, *or the Conjunction* ut, *with the ſubjunctive Mood: as*

1. There is no man ſo mad, †as to *refuſe* gold, when it is offered him.
2. There are few ſuch fools as to *think* learning can be got unleſs they take pains.

Sometimes ut *cannot be uſed, but only* qui.

1. We took a great deal of pains and *beat a great deal of ground, and when we found

‖ *Such* as deſire, cauſe, time, favour, leaſure, occaſion, hope, opportunity, meaſure, way, ſatisfaction, power, leave, purpoſe, rule, art, love, place, *or the like.*

* *vehementer volo.*

† to him.

† *that he will refuſe*, or *who will refuſe.*

* *luſtro.*

found a Hare, we had no dogs † *to run after her.*

2 I went to School to day, but * was fain to return † as wise as I went; for there was no body ‖ *to teach* me.

* *which should pursue* her.
† *cogor.*
† no wiser than I went.
‖ *who should teach* me.

Sometimes qui *cannot be used, but only* ut; *as*

My Brother lived three years in *France* * *to learn* the † fashions of that Country.

* *that he might learn.*
† customs or manners.

Sometimes the English *of the infinitive Mood, though of the Active voice, must be made by the participle in* dus, *and put with the Substantives following in the Dative case; as*

1. This piece of ground ‖ is *to sow* wheat on.
2. This is better *to plant* Olives upon.

‖ is good for wheat to be sown on.

Sometimes the English *of the infinitive Mood is to be made by the Dative case of its verbal: as*

While the Corn stands in the field, the stalk and the ear grow together; but by threshing they are separated, and the grain is *to eat*, and the straw *to burn.*

Ponuntur interdum figurate, &c.

1. He *made us afraid* with new accusations but they were all false.
2. Is it fit, that these abominable things should *be done?*

Gerundia sive Gerundivæ voces, &c.

1. If thou hast a mind to have learning, thou must *use* the *time* of thy youth to get it

Et Supina.

1. I go every day to School *to get learning*, and yet methinks I know as little *as* I did two years ago.

Gerundia in di *pendent a quib. tum Subſtantivis.*

1. There is a natural *inclination* in every one *to love* thoſe that do good to him, and to *hate* thoſe that offend and trouble him.
2. At eleven of the clock it will be *time to dine*, and at one *to return* again to School, unleſs we have *leave to play.*

Tum Adjectivis.

1. Men *ignorant to ſpeak* are for the moſt part *moſt deſirous to ſhew* their skill.
2. My Brother is to make a journey, and though never ſo much † *unaccuſtomed to ſail* is reſolved *to go* in a Ship.

† *inexpertus.*

Interdum non invenuſte, &c.

I had a deſire yeſterday *to ſee the new Gardens*, where a friend had got me *leave to take apples*, or *pears*, or *plums*, or what I would.

Gerundia in do *pendent ab his præpoſit.*
à, ab, abs, &c.

1. By puniſhment men are deterred *from doing* evil; yet greater love is gotten to the

the Prince *by pardoning* than *punishing*.
2. He that is accused thinks *of defending* himself
3. The glory of excelling others *in learning* is joyned with the labour of studying hard; and *for studying* thou maiest expect that as a reward.

Ponuntur & absque præpos.

1. There is no story but may be spoiled *by* ill *telling*.
2. I cannot say, and yet am weary *with studying*.
3. Surely it is not truly said, that all things are overcome *by labouring*.

Gerundia in dum *pendent, &c.*

1. Be attentive *while you study*, you are apt *to learn*; do not lose the precious time of your youth *before you be taught*.
2. You must be punished, I cannot receive a gift *to acquit you*.
3 *Pompey* fled to the King of *Egypt for to save* himself; but before he came at him was slain by *Septimius* a *Roman* Souldier.

Cum significatur necessitas, &c.

1. *He must study*, that intends to learn.
2. *He must fight*, that desires to overcome.
3. *Thou must come* sooner if thou wilt be at prayers.

Ver-

Vertuntur Gerundii voces, &c.

1. *By reading Books* thou shalt become learned.
2. The Bees being moved with a natural desire *of making hony*, do flie about the fields, and gather it from the flowers,
3. *In gathering hony* the Bees spend much labour, and the Drones take great pleasure *in eating it*.
4. Those men, who are bad themselves are for the most part very ready *to accuse others*,

Prius Supinum activè significat, &c.

1. Where is thy Brother? He is *gone a* 1 *fishing*. Where is thy Uncle? He is *gone a* 2 *hunting*. Wo is me, here is a man 3 *came to speak with* them.

1 *to fish.*
2 *to hunt.*
3 *who came.*

Illa vero do venum, &c.

2. Chremes in Terence *gave* his Daughter: Philomena *to be married to* Pamphilus, Simon's Son.
3. My Brothers Father in Law died ‖ three days ago, and *gave* his land *to be sold*, that payment may be made of his debts.
4. The Master *is hired to teach boys*, and the Scholars *go to* School to *hear* him teaching, not *to be beaten*.

‖ *nudiustertius.*

The two next Rules we take no notice of, because in them there seems to be a mistake, for sure datum iri *is the infinitive Mood passive of* do?

do; *and* actum est, *and* itum est, *are the Præterperfect tenses of* agitur, *and* itur: *and* conducor vapulatum *is of the same nature with* do venum, *and so needs no Rule by it self.*

Posterius Supinum passive signif. &c.

1. It is a *wonderful* thing *to be seen* with what art the Bees make their combs: to imitate such curious art *is a thing hard to be done* even of men
2. It is *hard to be believed* with what labour the little Pismire provides against the unkindness of Winter
3. Oft-times, that which is *honest to be done, is unseemly to be spoken.*

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

1. The provident husbandman *in the time* of Summer lays up corn, wherewith he may be fed *in the Winter.*
2. Thou mayest sleep *in the night*, but *in the day* thou must labour.

Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c.

1. The Master hath been *three whole days* absent from School, and then the boys get much good † I warrant you?
2. Art thou not ashamed? thou hast learned *Virgil these ten months*, and yet art not able readily to construe thee lines.

† *procul dubio.*

Interdum in Ablat.

1. Come, come, you may stay with me here

here *this night*; I have good Apples and plenty of Cheese.

2. He that is married, may perhaps be a ppy *one day.*

Dicimus etiam in paucis diebus, &c.

1. Farewel, dear *George*, *within a few days* I will see thee again. I do not sit up *till late at night*, yet if thou comest in *the night*, I will rise out of Bed, and let thee in.
2. I am about *thirteen years old*, and have studied *three years*. Thy brother is of *that age*, who hath not gone to School *above two years*; *At the third of the Kalends* of *March*, we both ‖ shall be bound Apprentices.
3. I promised to lend thee my horse *for a week*; but things fall out so, that I cannot lend thee him for *more than three days.*

‖ we shall be given to some Master, that we may learn his Art [or Trade]

Spatium loci in Accusat. &c.

1. *Thetford* is distant from hence *ten miles* I went *not* * *a foot* out of the way.
2. In *Bury* there are two Churches in one Church-yard, not *many paces* distant the one from the other.
3. The Army is *four days march* off *London.*

* *one foot.*

Nomina Appellativa, & Nomina Majorum locorum. &c.

By Majora loca *understand names of Countries.*

1. We must be diligent and studious *at School*, grave and devout at † *Church*, but *in the fields* we may play.

† *in the Church.*

2. *In*

2. In *France* they neither prick as they ſing, nor write as they ſpeak, nor ſpeak as they think.
3. *In England* there are more pretended Saints than true honeſt men. You may go through *Italy into Greece.*

Omne verbum admittit, Genitivum proprii nominis, &c.

By proprium nomen *underſtand the proper name of* a Town *or* City.

1. *At Bury* ‖ I like the Country; and in the Country I like *Bury.*

‖ The Country pleaſeth me.

2. At *London* you may buy any thing, boots, ſhooes, ſtockings, breeches, &c.

Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, &c.

1. To lie *on the ground* is not healthful for the body.
2. To live always *at home* is not advantagious to a young man.
3. Some men ſpend all their time *in War,* and ſuſtain their life by the Death of others.

Domi non alios ſecum, &c.

Stay thou *at my houſe* this night, and I'le promiſe thee to ſtay two *at thine*; although I do not love to lie *at another mans houſe.*

Verum ſi proprium loci, &c.

1. *Tully* ſtudied many years *at Athens, Horace* lived ſometimes at *Tyber,* ſometimes at *Rome.* 2. *Æneas*

2. *Æneas* would not ſtay with *Dido at Carthage*, when he was commanded by *Jupiter* to go away.

Sic utimur ruri, &c.

In Winter time 'tis good to live in the City; but in Summer time it is far more pleaſant to be in *the Countrey*.

Verbis ſignificantibus motum ad locum, in Accuſ. &c.

If thou wilt be a Scholar thou muſt go to *Cambridge* or *Oxford*; but if thou wilt be a Merchant † *get thee to London.* † *go thou.*

Ad hunc modum utimur rus & domus.

I muſt *go into the Country* to morrow morning, but I will return *home* within a few days. My Father came *home* yeſternight.

Verbis ſignificantibus motum à loco, &c.

Thoſe that come *from York* * uſe to go to *London by Newark.* My Brothers ere long will return *from Cambridge.* * art wont.

Ad eundem modum uſurpantur domus & rus.

My Brother and I returned *out of the Country* yeſterday. We came *from home* at ſix of the Clock, and yet we could not get to *Bury* before nine.

Hæc tria impersonalia intereſt, refert, & eſt *quibuſlibet Genitivis*, &c.

It concerns a Captain to afford himſelf a good example to his Souldiers: and *it*

is

‖ *civis.*

is of much damage for ‖ *Subjects, if* the Prince that governs them be good himself; as well as descended of Noble Ancestors.

Præter hos Ablat. meâ, tuâ, suâ, &c.

Whom I pray *doth it concern* whether you be a Scholar? *doth it concern you* or your Master? you know well enough *it is nothing to me.*

Adjiciuntur & illi Genitivi, &c.

1. *It is of great concern* to live in the company of good men.
2. Yesterday a Country-man, as he came to Town found a Watch, and hearing who was the Owner of it, he restored it to him, and received of him ten shillings as a reward. *Of so great a concern it is* to be honest.
3. *It little concerns you* whether your fellows will study or no? but it will *much belong to your praise*, if while they study you do your duty.

In Dativ. feruntur, &c.

2. *I am not at leisure* to listen to thy trifles, *thou maist go* whither thou wilt; such a friend as thou art can neither do a man good nor harm.

† lazy boy.

2. *It grieveth me*, that thou art such a † lazy pack: but *I am resolved*, unless thou mendest thy manners, to deal otherwise with thee. Do not think *that you may do* what *you list.*

Hæc

Hæc Impersonalia Accusandi casum, &c.

1. * *Boys delight* to be among boys; but oft times *it becomes them* not to be where *they delight* to be. * *It delights boys.*
2. † *We must all be* ‖ doing of something; *it is a disgrace* for us to sit still and do nothing, † *It behoveth us* to do.

His vero attinet, pertinet, spectat, *&c.*

It *belongs to all* that will learn, to be diligent. *As for me* I will not neglect my duty, let the event be what it will.

His Imperf. subjic. Ac. cum Genit.

1. The time will come when *it will repent thee* of *thy folly*, and shame *thee* of thy ignorant *old age.*
2. Truly I *pity thee* very much, and thy *negligence grieveth me.*

Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant, &c.

1. All things *do not delight* all men.
2. Childish things *become* Children.
3. No man *pitieth* himself whilst he is injoying his unlawful pleasure; because he then sees not whither it leads him.
4. These things *might shame* thee, but that thy face is made of brass.

Cœpit, incipit, desinit, debet, &c.

1. *It is wont to irk* boys of the least labour, *but it ought* rather *to shame* them of their negligence, *for it is not possible* to come

to

to the perfection of learning, but by the difficult paths that lead thither.

Verbum Impersonale, passivæ vocis, &c.

† *It is studied of the Scholars.*

† *The Scholars study* diligently, but *play* more earnestly. *They came* betimes therefore they *should go* home betimes.

Qui quidem casus, &c.

Let us go, said *Cæsar,* when he passed over the *Rubicon,* whither the tokens of the gods, and the injustice of our Enemies calls us; the Die is cast. *See* Suetonius in *the Life of* Julius Cæsar.

Verbum Impersonale passivæ vocis pro singulis personis, &c.

* *It is studied of me,* &c.

* I study, thou studiest, he studieth, we study, ye study, they study.

Participia regunt casus, &c.

We *doing our duty* shall have praise, while others, *abusing their time,* shall be punished. Whom if thou followest, thou will be *condemned* of *all wise men.*

Quamvis in his, i. e in participiis passivis *usitatior est Dativus.*

1. My Master to day, is *to be asked of me* whether he will give us leave to play.
2. Pish, 'tis a thing never *heard of any body* that boys should play on Fridays.

Parti

Participiorum voces, cum fiunt nomina, Gen. poſtulant.

1. He that is unskilful at his Book, is oft-times *good* at his * *weapon.* * *arma.*
2. I was always † *a great lover of Muſick*, and yet never could become *skilful in the art* of ſinging. † *amantiſſimus.*

Exoſus, peroſus, pertæſus, activè, &c.

1. Idle boys for the moſt part *hate* their *Teachers*, becauſe they deprive them of their pleaſures.
2. And to pay like for like, Maſters *are as weary* of *ſuch Scholars.*

Exoſus & peroſus etiam cum dandi, &c.

1. The *Scots* are exceedingly *hated of the Northumberland men*, their Neighbours
2. King-killers are *hated of God* and *all holy men.*

Natus, prognatus, ſatus, &c.

1. Happy we, whoſe King *is the Son of Nobles*, and *begotten* of that *Prince*, whoſe vertues ſhined as bright as the Sun, and the glory of whoſe Name ſhall live to all generations.

En & ecce demonſtrandi, &c,

1. *See the Pen* which I have made for thee.
2. *Look on the Horſe* which my Father bought yeſterday, how ſtately he trots.

En

En & ecce exprobantis, ſoli, &c.

See this ſloven; look on his dirty hands, behold his unwaſhed face, his uncombed head, his greaſie doublet.

Quædam Adverbia, &c.

Loci.

1. I wonder *whither in the World* my Brother is gone; I can find him *no where.*
2. We are come to *that violence* of contending, that we can by no means agree.

Temporis.

1. Yeſterday I was to have made verſes but *at that time* I could think of nothing that † ſavoured of the Muſes.

† *ſapit.*

2. *The day before the Kalends of March* I hope I ſhall ſee my Father.

Quantitatis.

1. Many think they have *learning enough,* if they can but read.
2. There oft-times lies hid *abundance* of *wickedneſs* under the ſhew of *piety*; but yet ſure there is *little piety,* where there is not ſo much as the ſhew.
3. Thou haſt drank *enough* of *Wine,* if thou haſt drunk a little.

Inſtar æquiparationem aut ſimilitudinem, &c.

The King has built a houſe *as big as a Town.* Tully *is as good as all the Orators beſides.*

His

Hic apponitur interdum præpoſitio ad.

The Oak-tree from a little Acron grows up *to ſuch a bigneſs*, that out of it are cut the Pillars that uphold great Palaces.

Quædam Dativum admittunt nominum, &c.

1. Why doſt thou ſtand *next the Captain*, who didſt loſe thy place yeſterday? I ought to ſtand *nearer him* than you. Well I'le pay you your due, *If I meet you.*
2. He liveth *unprofitable* to *himſelf*, that doth not good alſo to others.

Sunt quæ Accuſandi caſum exigunt, &c.

1. The *Scots* are *next England* on the North ſide, but the *Engliſh* had rather live nearer other men.
2. It is an ill ſaying, The *nearer the Church*, the farther off from God.

Cedo, *flagitantis exhiberi, &c.*

1. *Appoint any Judge*, I will not fear to overcome thee in this cauſe.
2. *Give me that Book* which lies by thee.

Adverbia diverſitatis, &c.

1. Thou writeſt much *otherwiſe than he*, though thou cameſt to School a *great while* after him.
2. We came to School *much before* ſeven, a *little after* ſix.

Adverbia comparat. & superlat. &c.

1. My brother writes *the best of all the boys* in the School, and I come *nearer* to him *than you.*

Plus Nom. Gen. Accus. Ablat. &c.

This Rule might have been spared; for, if the Examples be examined, plus *will be found to govern no other case than an Ablative, and that as it is an Adverb of the Comparative degree, it has indeed sometimes a Nominative, sometimes an Accusative; but that by vertue of* quam, *which in such manner of speaking is understood. We will give you an Example, where after the first more you may put the word in the Ablative case, after the second in the Accusative, and as you please, either set down or leave out* quam.

2. I have been *more* than *three years* in the School, and yet can say little *more* than ten *lines* for a Lesson.

The Rules of the construing Adverbs and Conjunctions with Verbs, where the English and Latin so fit one another, that the learner can hardly miss, I pass over and insist only on those Rules where they do not.

Ne prohibendi, &c.

† *animum despondeo.*

I prithee *do not trouble* me, nor vex thy self; 'tis an easie lesson, † *be not discouraged.*

Con-

Conjunctiones copulat. & disjunctivæ, &c.

1. *Use* thy *time* and thy *Books*, if thou meaneſt to be a Scholar.
2. I have bought paper for *me* and *thee*.

Exceptio ſi caſualis dictionis, &c.

1. *Tully* lived *at Rome* and *at Athens*; *Horace at Rome* and *at Tybur*, and like an unconſtant man, when he was at *Rome* he loved *Tybur*, and when *at Tybur* he loved *Rome*.
2. This is *my Book* and *my Brothers*: It coſt us *three ſhillings* and *more*. My Father is ſometimes *at home*, ſometimes *in the Country*.

Conjunctiones Copulativæ & disjunctivæ, aliquoties ſimiles modos, &c.

He ſits and *looks* whole days on his book, and yet is † never the more learned, or the more wiſe. † *ne pili.*

Aliquoties ſimiles modos, ſed diverſa tempora.

I thank you for your kindneſs to me, and whereſoever I come, *I will declare* how much I am obliged to you.

Ne, an, num, *interrogandi particulæ*, &c.

How doth thy Brother, *is* he well? doth he ‖ *follow* his Book? *is* Peter *come*? *hath* he *brought* his book with him? ‖ *incumbit.*

At cum accipiuntur dubitativè, &c.

Go see *whether it be* eleven of the cloc
It makes nothing to the purpose, *wherhe*
thou lieſt thy ſelf, or *perſwadeſt* anothe
to do ſo.

The Rule here requires, that the Verbs afte
whether *and* or *be the Subjunctive Mood*
but you need not fear also to put them i
the Indicative Mood.

Ut cauſalis ſeu perfectiva, &c.
Nunc Potentiali, Nunc Subjunctivo, &c.

I have brought my Son to you, *that* yo
may teach him; but I am afraid he is
dull, *that* he *will* never *learn.*
And here take it for a Rule, that you n
ver put an Indic. Mood after ut, tha

Præpoſitio ſubaudita interdum facit, ut a
datur Ablat. &c.

1 Thou art ſo kind to me that for ev
hereafter I ſhall account thee *in the ſtea*
of a Father.
2. Iris in *Virgil* appeared *in the ſhape o*
Berone the Wife of *Doryclus.*

Præpoſitio in compoſitione eundem nonnu
quam caſum, &c.

1. Let us *go to the Church.* Doſt thou *ſe*
to me;
2. Thou art worthy to be beaten, tho
paſſed

paſſedſt by the Mayor yeſterday, and didſt not pull off thy hat.

3. Lazy boyes do eaſily *turn away* their minds *from learning.*

4. *I will thruſt thee down* from *this place*, unleſs thou ſtudieſt better. *The door is off the hooks.*

Verba compoſita cum, à, ab, abs, *&c.*

1. *Abſtain from the company of* evil men.

2. Although thou *beeſt called to their feaſts* and *drinkings*, do not go.

2. It behoves one that is ignorant of any thing, *to confer with others* that are wiſer.

4. It will *detract* ſomething *from thy fame* that thou art not *eſcaped* out of *theſe ſnares.*

5. When as thou being fifteen years old *art paſſed from among the young ſtriplings* ‖ be ſure * thou follow thy book with care and diligence.

‖ *vide.*

* that thou follow.

In, pro *erga*, *contra*, & *ad*, *&c.*

1. So great is my love *towards thee*, that I will never ceaſe to admoniſh thee that thou treadeſt not thoſe paths that lead to deſtruction,

2. Let us go *into the School.*

3. Thou art a churliſh fellow, and always deſirous to do ſomething *againſt me.*

Idem cum Accuſ. junzitur, quoties diviſio, &c.

1. The Letter Y is by *Pythagoras* ſaid to

be divided *into two ways*, the one whereof being broad leadeth to vice, and the other being narrow is trodden only by them that ‖ follow after vertue.

‖ *colo.*

2. How beautiful soever the body of man seems to be, being once dead, it is within a short time turned *into dust.*

* *ingruo.*

3. Old age * grows upon us *every day.*

In, *cum significatur actus in loco*, &c.

They say the *Salamander* can live *in the midst* of the fire.

Sub pro *ad*, *per* & *ante*, *&c.*

Cattle *about noon*, in the heat of the day, haste *into the Woods*, and *a little before night* return to their feed.

Alias Ablat.

† Although they be very deep hidden *in the earth.*

1. Time brings all things to light, † tho' they never so deep hid *under the Earth.*

2. *In the silent night* all things rest.

Super pro *ultra Accus* &c.

The *Romans* extended their Empire *beyond the Euxine Sea.*

Super pro *de* & in *Ablat.*

1. There has been lately a great fight between the Emperor and the King of *France*, and the discourse *of it* is various; for 'tis yet uncertain who got the victory.

2. Last night, as soon as ever I laid my head *on the pillow*, I fell asleep.

Tenus gaudet Ablat. & Sing. & Plur.

* did fish.

1. As my Brother, * was a fishing yester-

day

day, he fell into the water *up to the* * *Crotch.* * *pubes.*

2. I love to ſwim, but venture only to go into thoſe waters where men ſtand *up to the breaſts.*

At Genit. tantum plur.

I have ſometimes gone into the River up *to the knees,* but further I never durſt go.

O exclamantis N. A. & Vocat. &c.

1. O *excellent King,* worthy to be compared with *Conſtantine* the great.
2. O *unlucky day!* wherein we loſt ſo excellent a man.
3. *O unconſtant* and *ſlippery ſtate* of things!

Heu *&* prô *nunc N. nunc A.* &c.

1. Oh the ancient honeſty! oh the preſent vanity!
2. Oh *that hated ſtock* of men, that troubles all things both in Church and State!

Hei *&* Væ, *Dat.* &c.

Wo is me now, that learning cannot be got with playing, and that idleneſs is curable by no other plant that grows out of the earth, but the birch and willow.

The Figures of Conſtruction.

Appoſitio.

If I travel, I will go to *Paris the chief City* of *France,* and ſee *Mazarine the Cardinal* and *craftieſt Counſellor* of the *French* Court.

Evocatio.

1. *I being an Idle boy do* often play, and therefore am often whipped.
2. *Thou the delight* of thy Parents and Master *art* oft rewarded with gifts.

Syllepsis personarum.

1. I and my *Brother came* first to day.
2. What *do you* and *your idle Companions* there?
3. Neither I nor *thou are* good Scholars.
4. I with my *dear Cousin went* to rob an Orchard to day; we were taken together and whipp'd together.

Cum tamen verbum singulare magis amat.

Here I pray, what *I with this man can* say?

Syllepsis Generum.

Bacchus and *Venus are both* oft-times very *hurtful* to mankind, and destroy more than *Mars* or *Bellona.*

Prolepsis.

1. *The boys come* into the School, *this* all of a sweat, *another* all red, *a third* all dirty.
2. *They sit* in the School, *this* playing, *that* prating, *another* laughing, and perhaps *one* or *two* studying.
3. *Study* diligently, and *hear one another* repeat his lesson.

Zeugma.

1. *No body*, but *you*, ever *did* such a deed.

2. *Do*

2. Do *you ſit*, where *he* does.
3. *You*, and *he*, are very negligent.

Syntheſis.

1. *Part* of the Scholars *are come*, the reſt a *negligent crew are playing* on the Angel-hill
2. The *grey Gooſe* uſes to lay about Chriſtmaſs.
3. The *Elephant* when ſhe is *great with young*, does not uſe to bring forth a Mouſe.

Antiptoſis.

1. *The* Book which I have is yours.
2. I take care that *the ſtory* which I tell may be true.
3. Make me verſes full of *all kind* of elegancy.
4. He hath two pens, with the one *of the which* he makes little Letters, and with the other great.
5. I ſhould have told thee, when I wrote laſt, that thy Brother was very ſick; but at that time *it* came not into my mind.

Synecdoche.

1. He has only a *dirty face*, in *all things* elſe he is very fine.
2. Although *thy hand be cut*, thou mayeſt write.
3. Make good verſes and thou ſhalt have thy *Head crowned with Laurel*.

Some Cautions for Children to avoid miſtakes in making LATIN.

Am, are, is, was, &c.

AM, are, is, was, were, &c. are uſually ſigns of the Paſſive voice; but before *come, gone, run,* and the like, they are the ſigns only of the Præter-tenſe of theſe Verbs, *venio, abeo, curro,* and the like.

Examples.

1. My Maſter * *is* gone to School, and I will follow as faſt as I can.
2. As ſoon as the Maſter † *was come,* all the boys * fell to their books; but before they did nothing but play.
3. My brother *John is run* juſt now to School † as hard as he can drive. He ‖ is mightily afraid, leſt * he ſhould be put in the bill.

4. Before

* *hath gone.*
† *had come.*
* betook themſelves to their books.
† *quantum poteſt celerrime.*
‖ fears very much.
* his name.

4. Before the Preacher had done his Prayer, all the rude boys *were run* out of the Church; but the Grammar-School-Scholars ſtaid for the Bleſſing.

If am, art, is, was, were, *or the like come before the Engliſh of a Participle of the preſent tenſe, as,* I am writing, *he* was playing, *or the like: you muſt not ſay in Latin,* Ego ſum ſcribens, ille erat ludens, *but* Ego ſcribo, ille ludebat. *Try whether you can do the like in theſe Examples.*

Examples.

1. Yeſterday, * as † *I was walking* in the fields, I ſaw Corn as green as if it had been in *March*, and now 'tis *December*.
2. *I was talking* the other day with a man that came out of the Country, and he ſaid that men did generally believe that there would be great plenty of Corn this year.
3. *I am* juſt now *ſending* Letters to *Cambridge*, to morrow I ſhall hear how any Brother * does there.
4. As *I was going* down the ſtairs to day my foot ſlipt, and I fell down.
5. Boys make haſte all into your ſeats, our Maſter *is coming*.
6. Let him come if he † pleaſe, *I am doing* what I ought to do, and therefore do not fear him.

* *dum* or *ut*
† *I did walk*

* *valeo*

† it pleaſeth him.

As

As well as

Boys are mightily apt, when they would express this in Latin, *to say,* tam bene quam, *and think they have done well that they have made* tam *and* quam *answer one another, and did not say,* ut bene ut; *but they both are equally barbarous, and alwayes to be avoided: instead of which you may use any of these phrases,* æque, ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, haud aliter ac, perinde atque. *Try if you can hit on't in these Examples.*

1. Men *as well as* boys are sometimes weary of labour, and desirous of rest.

‖ is skilful in writing.

2. My Brother ‖ can write *as well as* you, although he was never taught.
3. If the blind lead the blind, he that leads, *as well as* he that is led, falls oft times into a ditch.
4. *Tiresias* was a man *as well as* woman, and could tell very well how to decide the controversie between *Jupiter* and *Juno.*
5. All men, sooner or later, die, the rich *as well as* the poor; the wise *as well as* the foolish and ignorant.

Although he be never so Rich.

This is also an Anglicism wherein boys are oft mistaken; and bid one translate it into Latin, and he will think he has done it very right, if he says Quamvis nunquam

nunquam ſit tam dives, *when as he ſhould ſay,* ditiſſimus licet ſit. *Let them therefore be oft exerciſed in ſuch Examples as theſe.*

1. There is no man, be he *never ſo wiſe* but he ‖ is ſometimes miſtaken. ‖ erreth.
2. A Phyſitian be he *never ſo skilful*, cannot cure all diſeaſes.
3. There is no horſe, although he *be never ſo good*, but will ſometimes ſtumble.
4. A maſter, although he *be never ſo diligent*, cannot make all his Scholars learned.
5. Sack, be a man *never ſo well*, will make a man ſick.
6. Sack will make a man well, be he *never ſo ſick*.

At.

Boys think At *muſt be always made by* ad *or* apud, *and for* at Church *uſually write* ad, *or* apud Templum ; *but in ſuch caſes let them uſe* in, *and after it an Ablative caſe according to the Rule*, Nomina Appell. & Nomin. Majorum locorum, &c.

Examples.

1. We have been *at School* this hour, and as yet no more Scholars are come.
2. The names of all the boys are put in the bill, that are not every Holy-day *at Church.*

3. But

But if home *follow* at, *you muſt not make* in *for* at, *but put the word* domus, *that ſignifies a* houſe *or* home, *in the Genitive caſe, according to the Rule*, Humi, domi, &c.

Examples.

1. My Father goes out to dine with my Uncle; But I and my Brother dine *at home.*
2. *At* his own *home* every man has more liberty than *at* the *houſe* of another.

Before.

Becauſe we uſually ſay in Engliſh before *for* before that, *boys do uſually write* ante *for* antequam *or* priuſquam; *but let them avoid that in theſe Examples.*

1. *Before* the Monitor came all the boys were running about the School.
2. Every boy † would fain be a Scholar; but *before* he be, he muſt ſtudy hard.
3. You ſhall ſee Rivers run backward, and heavy bodies aſcend upward, *before* I will ever forget your kindneſs.
4. The talleſt Oak was once an Acron, *before* it became a Tree.
5. *Tully* was an Infant *before* he was an Orator.
6. My Maſter, (I believe) will * go a hunting to day; but *before* he goes, he will not forget to † hear us our leſſons.

‖ did run.
† deſires to be
* go to hunt.
† to hear us repeat, our leſſons.

But.

BUT *is to be made into Latin ſometimes by* quin, *ſometimes by* tantum, *for the moſt part by* ſed, at, vero, autem, *&c. Theſe oft times Children miſtake the one for the other, which miſtakes that they may mend, let them obſerve.*

Firſt, whenſoever but *may be turned into* who not, *or* which not, *or follows* I cannot *or* I doubt not, *it is to be made, in Latin by* quin.

Examples.

1. There is no man *but* will ſin ſometimes.
2. There is no Horſe *but* ſtumbles ſometimes.
3. There is no doubt *but* thou art the beſt Scholar in the School.
4. I cannot *but* laugh to hear how thou crack'ſt of thy doings.

Secondly, *Let them obſerve that whenſoever* but *may be turned into* except, *or* beſides, *it is to be made by* niſi *or* præterquam.

Examples.

1. There is none, *but* a fool, will refuſe money when 'tis offered him.
2. I deſire nothing, *but* that I may live quietly in that poor condition in which God hath placed me.
3. I have brought all my books with me *but Homer.*

Thirdly

Thirdly, Let them obſerve when But *can be* turned *into* only, *then* tantum *is Latin for it.*

Examples.

1. I did *but* write three words with thy pen, and thou art angry with me.
2. I heard of an old Woman that had *but* two teeth, and ſhe coughed but *once*, and ſpit them out both.

Fourthly, Let them obſerve, that when But *can be turned into none of the foremention-ed words, then they may uſe as they pleaſe* ſed, at, vero, autem: *but if they uſe* autem, *they muſt always remember not to ſet it firſt in the* Sentence.

By *is not always made by* per, *though frequently it be, for*

When by *may be changed into* nigh *or* near *it is made by* juxta, prope, propter, ad, apud, ſecundum, &c.

Examples.

1. This idle fellow ſits always *by* me, and never will let me ſtudy.
2. There is a *Wood by* the way, * as you go from *Bury* to *Rougham.*
3. Whilſt thou ‖ freezeſt in thy ſtudy. I ſit *by* the fire every evening till eight of the clock at night.

* *ubi* or *quâ.*

‖ *algeo.*

But

But when by *comes before the* Engliſh *of a Participle of the preſent tenſe, you may neglect it in the* Latin, *or elſe write* ex *for it, and make the* Engliſh *of the Participle of the preſent tenſe by the Gerund in* do.

1. Much good is got *by ſtudying.*
2. *By* often *ſpeaking* of *Latin* boyes learn to ſpeak it readily.
3. By oft *falling*, the drops of water make hollow the hard ſtone.
4. By *eating* much, and *drinking* often, men † get many diſeaſes. † *contrabo.*

Of

OF *for the moſt part is a ſign that the Noun following muſt be put in the Genitive caſe; but 'tis not always ſo: For,*

Firſt, After a Verb Paſſive you muſt write à *or* ab *for* of, *and put the Noun following in the Ablative caſe.*

Examples.

1. I was always much *beloved of my Maſter*, becauſe I ſtudied well.
2. Good men are always praiſed and *honoured of thoſe* that they live amongſt.

3. Gold

3. Gold and Silver are *desired of most men*, rather than learning and vertue.
4. Lay never so much Wood upon the hearth, it is presently *consumed of the fire.*
5. It has been *told us* twenty times *of our Master*, that after the causal *ut* you must always put the Verb following in the *Subjunctive* Mood.
6. Poor men for the most part are *despised of the rich*, but rich men are honoured of *one another.*

Secondly, *So you must do after verbs of* desiring *or* asking, *set* à *or* ab *for* of.

Examples.

1. I committed a great fault, but my Mother *asked* pardon *of my Master*, so that I was not whipped.
2. *My* Brother *desired of me* that I would walk with him into the fields.
3. I *desire* this *of thee*, that as oft as thou canst thou would'st write to me.

Thirdly, *After Verbs of* hearing, receiving *or* buying *you may write down* à, ab, è, ex *or* de, *for* of.

Examples.

1. I *heard* it *of many*, how that there are to be three horse races upon New Market heath to day.
2. I *bought* this Horse *of* my *next neighbour*, he trots and ‖ gallops very well, but he cannot pace at all.

‖ *exultim curre*

3. This

3. This Sixpence is † braſs; *I took* it *of* the *old woman* that ſells apples in the Cook-row, ſhe ſhall e'ne have it again *Fourthly, after the word*, become, ſpeak, ſay, deſerve well, deſerve ill, *or the like you muſt be ſure to uſe* de *for* of.

† of braſs. *æneus.*

† *vicus coquorum.*

Examples.

1. Wo is me! what ſhall *become* of me?
2. They *ſay* all evil of *me*, and yet when I examine my ſelf, I do not ſee, but I have *deſerved well of* them.

To.

TO *before a Noun is a ſign moſt frequently, that the Noun is to be put in the Dative caſe.*

But when to *follows* go, run, walk, *or any the like Verb, you muſt make it by* ad *in Latin, unleſs it comes before the name of a* Town *or* City.

Examples of this.

1. We *go to* School every day at ſix of the clock in the Summer time.
2. We *go to* Church only upon Sundays and Holy-days.
3. Every Wedneſday † there are a great ſort of people *come to* our Market.
4. You muſt *go to* my Maſter quickly, for he would ſpeak with you.

† *they are come* i. e. *do come*

5. Go

‖ go run, *i. e.* run.
† *quam celerrime poſſis.*
* *Angelo-collis.*
‖ apples of two pence.

5. ‖ *Go* run † as hard as you can drive to the old Woman that ſells apples on the * Angel-hill, and bid her ſend me ‖ two penny worth of apples; I will pay her when ſhe grows young again.
6. *Run* quickly *to* the man that rides there in the high-way, and bid him ſtay.

Secondly, when To *ſtands before the name of a Town or City, then you muſt make no Latin for* To, *but put the word following in the Accuſative Caſe, according to the Rule* Verbis ſignificantibus motum ad locum, &c.

Examples of this.

† *Villa Fauſtini*, as Cambden will have it.

1. I came *to* † *Bury*, that I might learn the Greek and Latin tongue, and now I am a going *to Cambridge*, that I may be taught Logick and Philoſophy.
2. Many go to *London* for no other cauſe than the women went into the Theatre, to ſee and to be ſeen.

Thirdly, you muſt alſo write ad *for* to, *when it is ſet after* belongs, appertains, *or the like; according to the Rule*, His vero attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, *&c.*

Examples of this.

1. It *belongeth to* all men, *to* the great, as well as thoſe of the lower ſort, to do juſt things.

2. It

2. It *appertaineth* not *to* me to take care of other mens matters.

With.

Cum *is for the moſt part Latin for* with; *as when we ſay,*

My brother came to School with *me*: *But it muſt not always be expreſſed or written down.*

Firſt, not after the word knife, ſword, mallet, hammer, foot, hand, *or any other word that ſignifies that wherewith a thing is done, which is called an* Inſtrument; *as,*

1. He kicked me *with* his foot.
2. He ſtruck me *with* his fiſt.
3. I wrote this *with* my pen.
4. I cut the quill *with* my pen-knife.
5. Thou ſcratcheſt me *with* thy nails.
6. The Dog defends himſelf *with* his teeth.
7. The Bull fights with his horns.

In all theſe, and ſuch like Examples, you muſt not write down cum *for* with, *but put the Noun following it in the Ablative caſe, according to the Rule,* quodvis verbum, &c.

Secondly, Cum *is not to be ſet down for* with *after Verbs that ſignifie fulneſs.*

Examples.

1. I love thee ſo well, that I am never *ſatisfied with* the ſight or thee.
2. My Fathers Houſe is *packed with* Children; and my Uncles bags *ſwell with* gold.

3. I

3. I prithee *fill* this pot *with* water, and that glaſs *with* wine.
4. I am ſo *loaden with* boots; that I cannot walk.

In ſuch Examples as theſe write no Latin for with, *but put the word following it in the Genitive or Ablative caſe, according to the Rule,* Verba abundandi, &c.

But cum *muſt be always ſet down for* with *when it has or may have* together *before it.*

Examples.

1. I went together *with my* Brother to ſeek Birds neſts.
2. The Governors, *together with* the Maſter and Uſher, and all the Scholars, came walking in a long train, from the old School in the Eaſt-gate ſtreet, to the new one in the North gate-ſtreet, after the Whitſunday vacation, in the year of the Lord, 1665.
3. The King was yeſterday at New Market, but to day he, *with* the whole Court is gone to *London*.

Sometimes not cum *but* de *is Latin for* with, *and that commonly after* do *or* did.

Examples.

1. What *did* you *with* my pen?
2. What ſhould one *do with* ‖ ſuch a horſe † as will keep no paſture?
3. There was ſo much Corn brought to Market to day, that they, which brought it, knew not what to *do with* it.

‖ that
† which.

4. I never have ſo much money, but I know what to *do with* it.

Sometimes the Præpoſition de *is left out, as in* Tully *ad Attic. lib. 6. epiſt. 4.* quid illo fiet? *and in* Terence *Andr. act. 3. ſc. 5.* nec quid me faciem ſcio. *Nor is there an* Antiptoſis *in that in* Eunuch, *act. 5 ſc. 1.* * quid illo faciemus ſtulta? *as* Priſcian *would have it (for ſo it ſeems the Copy, that he had, read) but an* Ellipſis *or* leaving out *of the Præpoſition* de, *according to the forementioned Examples.*

* Mr. *Walker* in the 62 page of his Particles cited this place a little otherwiſe *quid illo facias?* and renders it ſo, as I don't uſually hear men ſpeak Engliſh viz. *What wouldſt thou do at him.*

After the words thing *and* man, *and in many other the like caſes, we uſually in* Engl. *omit the Relative, which oft cauſeth a miſtake in Latin. Let boys therefore have a care in theſe Examples, that they put in the Relative* which *or* who.

Examples.

1. There is * no *man* thinks himſelf a fool
2. There was a *man*, as I came to School, to'd me || 'twas paſt eight of the Clock, I thought then 'twas time to make haſte.
3. There is *nothing* boys for the moſt part ſo zealouſly love as play and pleaſure.
4. Pleaſure is a *thing* will ſoon vaniſh, and play uſually ends in wearineſs.
5. What *man* is there will ſee his own faults ſo readily, as reprove another mans.
6. † What is there will ſo ſoon turn to a *mans* diſgrace, as the doing unjuſt things.

* *no man* who *thinks.*

|| *that the 8th. hour was paſt.*

† What *thing.*

So

So *after I* believe, *I* think, *I* hear, I am glad, *or the like Verb, the Conjunction* that *is left out, which the Scholar in ſuch Examples as theſe muſt take care to ſupply.*

Examples.

1. When you have been well whipped I *believe* you will take care to come ſooner.
2. I am *glad* you are grown ſo wiſe; you were wont to ſet at nought all the advice and Counſel of your Friends.
3. I *hear* your Brother is gone into the Country, and there intends to ſell and buy Oxen and ſheep, and has bid his Books and the Muſes altogether farewel.
4. I *think* there is no kind of life more pleaſant than that of boyes; they eat, drink, ſleep, and play, and take care for none of thoſe things that trouble men, and, as *Sardanapalus* ſays, are not worth this.
5. Moſt men *think* riches are to be deſir'd above all things, but they are much deceived.
6. I am *glad* you are come, I hope you will pleaſe to take a ſupper and * lodging with me this night.

* Bed.

Befo

Before boys be exercised in Themes or Epistles, I think it were not inconvenient, if, as a preparation thereunto, they had one single word given them to exercise their invention upon; as Justice, Temperance, Labour, *a* Rose, *a* Cock, *a* Bull, *any thing: of which you may see here some Examples.*

Of Justice.

THere are four Cardinal Vertues, of which *Justice* is one, and he that is indued with it is called *Just*: a man beloved and commended of all men. 1 He gives every one that which is due, and in all cases has his eye only upon that which is equal and right. He is not moved to incline, either this way or that way, by friendship, alliance, or gifts. 2 He does injury, to no man, 3 afflicts or vexes no man; 4 Lessens no mans esteem, that he may 5 advance his own. 6 A man to be valued above all men, but not every where to be found.

1 See the Phrases of *Winchester* School under this head, *to judge upon rightly.*
2 See, *to do injury.*
3 See, *to trouble.*
4 See, *to bring into contempt.*
5 *offero.*
6 See, *a man worthy of all praise.*

Of Temperance.

Temperance is a Vertue which teaches men to keep themselves within the due 1 measures of eating and drinking; whereseever that 2 reigneth, although there be 3 never so much meat set on the Table, never so many cups crowned

1 *Bounds* or *limits*: see, *to bound or limit.*
2 See, *to bear rule.*
3 i. e. *very much.*

ed with Wine, no man riseth either drunk-
en or 4 a glutton. The *temperate* man eats
only that he may live, and drinks only
that he may 5 slack his thirst: He is heal-
thy, strong, and vigorous, seldom has any
business with the Physician; when as the in-
temperate man 6 in despite of all the arts
of *Æsculapius*, 7 in great haste, though
8 much against his will, runs into a thou-
sand diseases, and through them into his
Grave.

4 See, *a glutton.*
5 See, *to quench ones thrst.*
6 i. e. *Let the Arts of Æscu-lapius hinder what they can.*
7 *much hasten-ing.*
8 i. e. *very un-willingly.*

Of Labour.

Labour overcomes all things, so it be
dayly and constant. Iron is reck-
ned amongst the hardest of Metals, and yet
by the labour of the Smith it is made soft
and 1 capable of any form. I have some-
time seen a field, when it was neglected,
bring forth nothing, but unprofitable
2 weeds, which yet within a little while
by the *labour* and sweat of the Husband-
man has been made fertile. 3 Labour, take
pains, watch 4 night and day, study, strive
with all your might, and do not doubt
but whatsoever you undertake, you shall at
length 5 bring it to pass; but if before you
have done your work you begin to be weary, and 6 spare your pains, you will lose the
fruits of your past labours, and go away
disappointed of 7 your purpose.

1 *capax*
2 i. e. *herbs.*
3 See, *to labour earnestly*
4 See, *night and day.*
5 *effectum red-do.*
6 See, *to spare his labour.*
7 i. e. *your end.*

Of the Rose.

THE *Rose* is a great Ornament of a Garden, it 1 surpasses the Violet in sweetness, and most other flowers in the beauty of its leaves; Nature has 2 guarded it as a treasure with 3 prickles on all sides, yet it is, 4 plucked by every one that passes by; the Maiden fills her bosom with it, and the Countrey fellow when he goes abroad and would seem 5 fine, wears it on his Hat. The Poets say it had its redness from *Adonis* his blood, from whence 6 it sprung; and possibly it had its sweetness from the breath of *Venus*, while she sighed and lamented over him. It flourishes 7 most in the month of *June*, and then presently fades and dies, 8 pity so 9 fine a flower should have no longer life.

1 i. e. *it exceeds.*
2 *See to have a guard.*
3 *aculeus, stimulus.*
4 *carpor.*
5 *ornatus.*
6 *nascor.*
7 *plerunque*
8 *haud aquus.*
9 *Pulcher.*

Of a Cock.

A *Cock* is one of the most beautiful of Fowls, upon his head he wears a Comb red as 1 Coral, his neck is be-set with glistering feathers, upon his legs he carries his arms wherewith he assaults 2 those of his kind, that without his leave enter his territories. He 4 struts and admires himself when he is among the Hens his Concubines, whom he 5 tempts abroad with him, and treats usually at the Barn door

1 *Coralium.*
2 *sui generis hostes.*
3 *fines.*
4 *Superbit*
5 *illicit.*

door or dung hill, with mean fare, but such as they love better than Dates or 6 Sugar-plums. He sleeps usually under the same roof 7 with his Master, and to the Country man is instead of a Clock, for he crows almost at every hour of the night; but at break of the day he never ceases, as if he were solicitous to awake the lazy Servants, and tell them 'tis time to rise.

6 *dulciolum.*
7 *write* ac *for* with *when it follows* the *same.*

Of a Bull.

A *Bull* is one of the strongest of Beasts; on his forehead he carries a pair of Horns, not 1 branched as the Harts, but sharp and 2 right on, with which he both defendeth himself, and assaults his enemy. He 3 rangeth usually in the pastures among the Cows, where, if he meet his Rival, there begins a most 4 dreadful fight; when he is angry, he roars and scrapes and 5 tears up the 6 Mole-hills with his horns. 7 About *Michaelmas* time he is brought to the ring, and 9 baited with dogs, and afterwards dies by a knock of the Butchers Ax.

1 *ramosus.*
2 *rectus.*
3 *vagor.*
4 *formidandus.*
5 *sulco.*
6 *terra.*
7 *the Kalends of* October.
8 He is brought into the Market place, and being tyed to an Iron ring.
9 exposed to the fury of the dogs.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Of Epistles.

AN Epistle *is a writing that contains the talk or discourse of persons absent.*

Those that write of Epistles reckon up several kinds; as Narratory, *where we tell of any thing done.* Petitory, *where we ask some thing.* Commendatory, *where we recommend any person; and many such like. But in the Examples which we shall set down we shall content our selves with such confused and trifling matter, as boyes use to talk among themselves; for they are the persons to whom we must accommodate all we write here.*

The Antient Latins *used to set the names both of him that wrote, and him that was wrote to, at the beginning of their Epistles; and are followed by the most admired men of the latter Age; as,* Erasmus, Budæus, *Sir* Thomas More, Scaliger, Vives, *and the rest; and therefore the Reader, must not be displeased if what follows here in imitation of them, seem a little uncouth, and not fitted to the present way of writing in* England; *for though we write in English words, yet we do it with a design, that boys may thereby learn how to indite their Latin Letters.*

Examples.

* John Seaman *to* William † Smith *sendeth greeting.*

* *Pelagius.*
† *Faber.*

THis now a year well nigh (*dear Will.*) since I saw you, and with what trouble of mind I have born the want of you,

you may perhaps guess, if ever you were separated from any one so long that you loved so much. 'Twas the fear of the Pox I know that drove you away from us, and now the spreading of that disease is ceased, why should we † still be kept a sunder? I hope that day, will come ere long, when we shall see ‖ one another, and (which was ever a great pleasure to me) * play together. *Given at* Bury *the fifteenth of the Kalends of* March, *in the year of our Lord*, 1675.

† *disjungere.*

‖ *nos invocim.*

* *colludo.*

J. S. *to* W. S. *sendeth greeting.*

1 were beaten.

2 it was told me.

3 that it might be known to all.

4 'Tis a wonderful thing.

5 pain or grief.

6 *Creo.*

7 *voluptas.*

THis day the Drums 1 beat up and down the Town. I wondred what should be the matter; 2 but was told, that there were two Fencers that intended to fight upon a Stage, and the Drums beat only 3 to give notice, that if any had a mind they might go and see them. 4 'Tis strange that there should be found any men that would fight and feel 5 smart and lose blood; not that they are angry, and desire to hurt one another, but to 6 make others 7 sport. But the riddle is quickly solved, they get Money; a present remedy for all their wounds, and which presently supplies what they so freely lose, *being*, as one sayes, *both Blood, and Life, and Soul to mortal men. Given from my study at* Bury, *the fifth of the Nones of* March.

Thou

Thomas † Talk-well *to* Henry * Do-little, *ſendeth greeting.*

† *Tullioius.*
* *Argus.*

TIs very unpleaſant news, which I heard lately (*my dear Harry*) that you are about to leave us and the School, and for no other Reaſon, but that you begin to perceive that if you be 2 a Scholar, you muſt take pains; it were 3 fine indeed, if when the Maſter readeth and you open your Mouth inſtead of your Ears, it ſhould preſently be filled with all kind of Eloquence, and you ſhould ſpeak Orations as learned as thoſe of *Tully* or *Demoſthenes*. But, *my dear Harry*, that 4 can't 4 be; the way 5 up the two headed hill is not ſo eaſie, thou mayeſt if thou pleaſeſt go home, and whilſt thy Father is abroad, 6 bear thy Mother company; but within a ſhort while thy Age will alter thy judgment, and 7 thou wilt be aſhamed of thy employment, and 8 repent of thy lazineſs and folly as long as thou liveſt. Farewell, and if thou canſt in time be wiſe.

1 *res ingrata.*
2 learned.
3 *pulchrum.*
4 *i. e.* be done
5 which leaded hill is not ſo eaſie, thou mayeſt if thou deth up.
6 *i. e.* ſit with thy Mother.
7 it will ſhame thee.
8 it will repent thee.

From Bury *School the 6th. of the Kalends of* Auguſt, An. Dom. 1676.

Wllam * Walk-abroad *to* Simon † Shut-up, *ſendeth greeting.*

* *Liber.*
† *Claudius.*

I Am at length by the great importunity of my Mother, both with the leave of my Father and Maſter I got into the Country; whilſt I was at School and ſaw nothing but the dry and duſty Pavement,

1 *otior rure.*

I know not what time of the year it was; but here the ground is every where ſcattered with 2 Primroſes and 3 Daſies; from the Neighbouring Woods the Blackbird and Nightingal fill our ears with moſt pleaſant ſinging. The Houſe where we are 4 faces a 5 Green, where there are Geeſe 6 feeding with their Goſlings, which when they come near 7 one another makes as great a noiſe as the two Armies of the *Romans* and *Carthaginians* did at *Canna*. The 8 Geeſe and Goſlings ſtand ſtill 9 not without much fear, and diſcourſe of the event of the battel, whilſt the 10 Ganders, like two Champions, meet one another 11 half way, and enter a moſt fierce fight, but it continues not long. The Conqueror with great noiſe and clapping of wings flies to his 12 company, and tells them of his 13 brave doing, whilſt the other being full of ſhame and ſorrow, 14 ſneaks and hangs down his head, but 15 being 16 got to his friends he mutters I know not what; poſſibly if I had liſtned well, I might have underſtood it as well as I do 17 Greek. Had *Homer* been 18 by, we had ſurely had a Poem of this Battle as long as his *Iliads*; but thou knoweſt *Simon*, I am no Poet, nor underſtand any other feet, but thoſe that carry me. Farewel; if thou canſt in ſo cloſe a place. *From my Unkles houſe* 19 *at* Eaſewel *in the* 20 *County of* Suffolk, *the 6th of the Kalends of* March.

2 *roſa vrimula,*
3 *bellis.*
4 *ſpectat.*
5 *viridarium.*
6 are fed.
7 *ſeinvicem.*
8 *minæ.*
9 *i. e.* with
10 *Mares.*
11 in the midſt
12 *Grex.*
13 *herodicus.*
14 *animum deſpondeo.*
15 *reverſus.*
16 *ad ſuos.*
17 *Græca lingua.*
18 *Præſto.*
19 *Argopolis vacuus uteus.*
20 *pagus.*

James

James * Love-brother *to* Richard † All-good *sendeth greeting.*

* *Philadelphus*
† *Pancalos.*

I Have a little Brother, that 1 ere long will 2 come to your School; when he does, I intreat you that you would take him into your familiarity and acquaintance, and let him have the same place in your favour as once I had when I was your School-fellow. He is little, and 3 so liable to the injuries of 4 pert and domineering boys; and I am afraid he is not so well instructed, but that his lesson will be oft times too hard for him: You I know are both learned and stout, and may be a guard to him in the one; and a help to him in the other. Farewel. *Given at my Fathers house, the 5th. of the Nones of* March, Anno Dom. 1676.

1 *brevi.*
2 will go
3 *obnoxius.*
4 *petulans.*

Francis * Forward *to* Leonard † Loth-to't *sendeth Greeting.*

* *Gnavus.*
† *Lentulus.*

I Am sorry to hear, after your joy, that you are got into a new Form, that you are now offended with the hardness of your Lesson. You can't read, much less decline Greek words, I tell thee *Leonard*, whatsoever I yet undertook, I found it always hard at * first: If you can but endure a while and be diligent, you will find all things every day more easie to you, and that every thing that now affrights you will after a few months be a pleasure and delight to you. Farewell. *Given from my Study at S.* Edmondsbury *in* Suffolk, *the 5th. of the Nones of* March.

* at the beginning.

Discretus.
* *Pamphilus.* Giles † Choose-well *to* Henry * Hug-all *sendeth greeting.*

I Believe (*Harry*) thou hast oft heard our Master 1 advise us, that we should play among our selves and not 2 keep company with the rude boys of the Town; and yet, if my sight failed me not, I saw thee 3 yesternight walking with a Town-boy of no very good 4 report. I know thou 5 art a good natur'd Boy, and canst not easily refuse any bodies 6 kindness, that offers it unto thee; but surely thou oughtest 7 a little to regard what our Master says, and 8 have more care of thy self; for no mischief is greater than that which arises from a bad conversation. Thou hast heard oft enough, I believe, *That he that lives with a Cripple will learn to halt*, and 9 you may be sure, that he that converses with one of evil manners will by little and little grow like him. Farewel. *Given from my Study at my Unkles house in the* Cook-row, *the 14th. of the Kalends of* April, A. D. 1675.

1 *moneo*
2 *conversor.*
3 *heri vesperi*
4 *Fama.*
5 *i. e.* a boy of a good nature
6 *amicitia.*
7 *aliquam rationem habeo.*
8 *magis consulo.*
9 *pro certo habeo*

* *Veridicus.*
† *Tardivena.* Thomas * Tell-troth *to* Christopher † Come-late *sendeth Greeting.*

1 *Convenio.* WE are 1 met at School again (*dear Come-late*) and have said our task, and done all things that our Master required of us; only thou art wanting. I know, when thou comest, what excuses thou wilt make. *The Horses were imployed,*

imployed, there were ſome friends at thy Fathers houſe, and they would not let thee come. But I know the truth, thy own lazineſs is the cauſe of thy ſtay. Thou haſt been idle a long while, and now 2 art ſoth to come to thy book again. Fie on thee, when wilt thou learn to be wiſe? Every moment of time which thou 3 fooleſt away at home, being well ſpent at School, would be worth a Talent of Gold, but it may be thou careſt not that I ſhould 4 adviſe thee, and therefore I bid thee farewel. *Given from* Bury *School the 4th of the Kalends of* April, 1675.

2 *ægre trahor.*

3 ſpendeſt fooliſhly.

4 counſel, or admoniſh.

Mark ‖ Moderate *to* Francis † Fruiteater, *ſendeth greeting.*

‖ *Moderatus.*
† *Pomivorus.*

THIS now Autum, and there 1 are Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Gooſberries, Cherries 2 to be ſold almoſt in every 3 corner of the ſtreet, if thou 4 careſt for thy health ſet a guard upon thy Mouth for theſe beautiful and pleaſant 5 fruits, that intice you ſo much to eat 6 them, carry whole 7 Armies of diſeaſes in them (as the 8 *Trojan* Horſe did armed *Grecians*) and if ſuffered to enter into the body will deſtroy it; not that I would have thee wholly abſtain. There is meaſure in all things, which if thou keepeſt, thou wilt keep alſo two things beſides, thy *Money* and thy *health*. Farewel. *Given at* Bury *the 15th of the Kalens of* Oct. 1675.

1 are ſet out *proſto.*
2 *venalis,*
3 every place where three ways meet, *trivium.*
4 *conſulo.*
5 *poma.*
6 themſelves.
7 *agmina.*
8 *equus durateus,* vel *Trojanus.*

Of Themes.

Thoſe that write of Themes, *make uſually theſe ſeven parts:*

1. *The* Propoſition, *whereby the ſenſe of the Theme is declared in more clear and perſpicuous words.*
2. *The* Reaſon, *why the Propoſition is thought to be true.*
3. *The* Confirmation, *by which that Reaſon is ſtrengthened.*
4. *The* Similitude, *by which we illuſtrate or make plain what is ſaid, by the like caſe in ſome other thing.*
5. *The* Example, *by which we inſtance in ſome particular man, or tribe of men, to have done or ſuffered the ſame.*
6. *The* Teſtimony, *being a ſaying of ſome ancient Author, that has ſpoke to the ſame ſenſe or purpoſe.*
7. *The* Concluſion, *which naturally follows from what has been before ſaid. We will give you one or two Examples.*

Examples of Themes *according to the foregoing Method.*

THEME. I.

Soon enough if well enough
Sat cito ſi ſat bene.

1. *Prop.* TOo much haſte is for the moſt part very 1 miſchievous to a Man in doing buſineſs.

1 *incommodus.* or *inimicus.*

2. *Reaſon.* Becauſe when any one makes haſte, he uſually neglects or forgets ſomething neceſſary to that which he is about to do.

3. *Confirm.* But if any one would 2 have a thing done well, 3 he muſt be ſure to omit nothing requiſite to the doing of it.

2 that any thing ſhould be done well.
3 let him ſee or take heed that he omit.

4. *Similitude.* As the Bitch that makes too much haſte brings forth her Whelps blind: So he that will not take due time to perfect his work, 4 muſt needs bring it forth lame and imperfect.

4 *neceſſe habet.*

5. *Examples.* *Flaminius* the *Roman* General, making too much haſte to overcome *Hannibal* was 5 beaten by him, but *Fabius* by delaying and putting off fighting, till he ſaw an 6 advantage, drove that bold *Carthaginian* out of *Italy*.

5 overcome.
6 an opportunity.

6. *Teſti-*

7 *moneo*

6 *Testimony.* Well did he therefore 7 advise, that said. *Hast slowly.*

7. *Conclus.* For every thing is done soon enough that is done well enough.

THEME II.

The Covetuous man is always in want. *Semper avarus eget.*

1. *Prop.* NO man judges more rightly of himself than the Covetous man; he thinks himself always 1 in want, and he really is so

1 to be poor

2 Although the Money be very near, or nearest to him.

2. *Reason.* For, 2 be the Money never so near him in his Bags, his Chest, his Cupboard; if he cannot, or, which is all one, dares not use it, he is certainly as poor as he that has none at all.

3. *Confirm.* 'Tis the man that uses his Money, not he that 3 hoards it up, and 4 now and then looks on't, that is the true owner of it.

3 lays it up, *in ærario ponit.*

4 *subinde*, or *identidem.*

4. *Simili.* As *Tantalus*, though standing in the midst of Waters, is always thirsty, so the Covetous man, though in the midst of large Possessions, is always poor.

5. *Exampl.* *Menedemus* in *Terence*, though the 6 owner of a large Estate, while he took nothing of it to himself, but rose early and went to bed late, and ploughed and sowed, and eat nothing but bread and 5 sallets, was even in as bad a condition as if he had nothing.

5 herbs, lettuces.

6. *Testi-*

6. *Teſtim.* Well ſaid, *Seneca*, *The Covetous man wants as well what he has, as what he has not.*

7. *Concluſ.* Therefore it muſt needs be, *That the Covetous man is always in want.*

This is the way which is uſually preſcribed for the making of Themes; *but among all the boys that ever came under my directions, I could very rarely get any rightly to obſerve it. They would indeed very readily write* Propoſitio, Ratio, Confirmatio, *upon the Margin of their Paper, but what they wrote as referring to each of them, was ſtrangely diſagreeable to what it ſhould have been: They did as* Horace *ſpeaks of ſome unskilful Poets, croſs-and miſplace every thing.*

Delphinum ſilvis appingunt, fluctibus aprum.

They mind not order, do things as they hap; Place Fiſh with Faunus, *Boar in* Neptunes *lap.*

For the ſake therefore of thoſe who cannot underſtand how to deliver their thoughts agreeable to ſo exact a method, we will ſet down ſome other Examples in a more confuſed manner, and more like to ſuch as boys uſually make, and I am fain to be content to receive from my Scholars.

Ex-

Examples of Themes *in a more looſe and free method.*

THEME I.

The gifts of Fortune are eaſily loſt.
Lubrica ſunt Fortunæ dona.

THE Judgment of the common ſort of men is uſually miſtaken, but it no where ſeems more worthy to be condemned, than when they admire the riches and happineſs of great men, thoſe upon whom fortune hath ſmiled and 1 bountifully 2 beſtowed her gifts. The things indeed they poſſeſs are ſplendid and 3 gay, their Garments ſhine with Gold, their Tables are filled with all kind of delicate Meats, their Houſes adorned with moſt coſtly 4 ſtuff. But they poſſeſs them no longer than 5 Fortune pleaſes, who oft gives with one hand, and takes away with the other, ſmiles and frowns in the ſame moment. He that is rich and in great Honour to day, cannot be ſure that he ſhall be ſo to morrow. Men that ſtands in High places, are ſometimes before they think on't ſuddenly caſt down; and the rich mans great and ſtately building, in a few hours are oftimes 6 burnt down and 7 made even with the ground; his coffers 8 ranſack'd and ſpoiled, his flocks and herds 9 ſmitten with the

1 with a free hand.
2 given,
3 fair.
4 *ſuppellex.*
5 it pleaſes Fortune.
6 conſumed by fire.
7 *æquor.* cum *Dat.*
8 broken up *rumpor reſeror.*
9 *corripior.*

the 10 rot and 11 murrain, and is himſelf left as poor as when he poſſeſſed nothing. Whatſoever Fortune gives, ſhe can as eaſily take away, and ſhe oft-times doth. Her good will is unconſtant, and her gifts are ſlippery.

10 *tabes.*
11 *lues.*

THEME II.

After Rain comes fair Weather.

Poſt imbres Sol.

THe Poets ſay of the three 1 Ladies of *Deſtiny*, that they ſpin the thread of every man's Life; and that part of Life which is happy and proſperous 3 runs into a white thread, and the contrary into a black; which who ſo beholds, at the end of every ones Life he ſhall find the thread 4 particoloured. For there is no Man ſo proſperous and happy, but he has many unfortunate and ſad days; and on the contrary no Man ſo miſerable and diſtreſſed, but he has ſometimes of refreſhment and pleaſure. Good therefore is the advice of the Poet, *hope in adverſity* that a better time will come; *fear in proſperity* that there may come a worſe. For there is no Man through the whole courſe of his Life, either happy or miſerable; *proſperity* and *adverſity* by turns ſucceed one another, as *rain* does *fair weather*, and *fair weather rain.*

1 *Parcæ.*
2 *torqueo.*
3 goes, *abeo.*
4 not of the ſame colour.

THEME

THEME III.

There is no trust to be given to outward appearance.

Fronti nulla Fides.

HE that is wise usually tries all things throughly, and is not easily deceived with the outward 1 appearance of them. For many things appear to be 2 otherwise than 3 indeed they are. *All is not Gold* (as they say) *that glisters*, nor is every one thy friend, that speaks thee fair. Under a beautiful face there oft times lurks a very mischievous and wicked Heart; and fair speeches frequently carry with them very evil 4 purposes. Its the bait which the 5 Angler so diligently 6 dresses and prepares for the fishes palate, there is hid a deadly hook; and the 7 Bird-catcher never feeds Birds, but when he intends to catch them; and when he sets up his Looking-glass in the fields, 'tis for another purpose than that the Larks may 8 see themselves. Those that were wise among the *Trojans* never feared the *Grecians* more, then when they brought them 9 Presents, and every circumspect man, when any one offers him bread in one hand (being ever mindful of the Proverb) 10 will be sure that he has not a stone in the other; and as no credit is to be given to outward pretences, so he will give none:

1 *species*
2 other.
3 *re vera.*
4 *consilium.*
5 fisher.
6 *condit.*
7 fowler. *auceps.*
8 *contemplor.*
9 *munus.*
10 will see or will take heed.

English

English words so set in order under several heads, as if rightly turned into Latin every line will easily run into (as the first step of Poetry) an Adonic *verse, i. e. a* Dactil *and* Spondee. *Only let the Scholar observe, that the words written in a different letter, are not to be turned into Latin.*

Of a Star.

1. A Star ‖ on high
2. Doth afford † light
3. To *men* standing below.

‖ in high, *in alto.*
† lights.

The Wood.

1. The Wood gives a shade,
2. And it affords a Den
3. To filthy Bears.

Of Adonis.

1. Fair Adonis
2. Is ‖ dead, alaſs *!*
3. By the cruel tooth
4. Of a death-bringing Boar.
5. *For* the ſake of him
6. † The Ciprian girl
7. Pours out Rivers
8. Alas! of tears.
9. (Alas!) of tears.
10. Rivers until
11. *Her* little eye is read.

‖ is fallen.

† i. e. Venus.

Of Books.

1. * Turn over little Books
2. *In* the night, & *in* the day.
3. Turn over ‖ Virgil!
4. And Juvenal.
5. O ſweet Virgil!
6. O excellent Virgil!
7. The Sun ariſing.
8. The Sun ſetting.
9. Turn over Virgil.

* *Volve.*

‖ *Mare.*

Of a Roſe.

1. The Roſe is fair,
2. The Roſe is ſweet.
3. It grows in the Garden.
4. It is plucked from thence.
5. The fair * Maid
6. Then rejoyceth to her ſelf,
7. When ſhe can it
8. Hide in *her* paps.
9. Oft the young man
10. Carries *it* in *his* mouth.
11. And thinks from thence
12. To turn the eyes.
13. Of *his* † Sweet-heart,
14. That *ſhe may* * behold him.
15. O fair Roſe!
16. O ſweet Roſe!
17. If thy life
18. Were longer,
19. Thou Roſe wouldſt ſtand
20. The Glory of flowers,
21. And the glory of the Garden.

* or girl.

† ſweet friend

* *Cerno.*

Of

Of Diana.

‖ *in theſe two lines with this note* { *before,* / *the words are mingled for two verſes.*

a girt.

b ſearches.

Iuſtro.

c quæcunque.

but here there muſt be a Tmeſis, *the word broken in the midſt, and* fera *put between.*

d Here the words are put out of their natural order, and the young Scholar in making them in Latin muſt mind to place them right, that is, thee *in the* 32 *line after* know *in the* 27.

e denſus.

f ſilva.

1. Chaſte Diana
2. Girt with a quiver,
3. ‖ { And *a* attended *with*
4. { A pack of Dogs.
5. Wanders, through the Wood,
6. And *b* beats the fields.
7. And if any den
8. She finds any where,
9. She raiſes from thence
10. *c* Whatſoever beaſt
11. Is hid therein;
12. Whether *it be a* cruel Lion,
13. Or it be a Bear:
14. She both bends *her* bow,
15. And brandiſheth *her* ſpear.
16. With *her* bow afar off
17. With *her* Spear at hand,
18. She wounds him;
19. Whether *he be* a cruel Lion,
20. Or be a Bear.
21. Oh brave Diana!
22. *Oh* fair Diana!
23 *d* Thee every wood,
24. And every foreſt
25. And high grove,
26. And *e* dark *f* thicket,
27. Rejoyce to know.
28. Every tree,
29. Aſh, Alder,
30. Poplar, Elm,
31. Oak and Maple,
32. When *they* ſee *thee* nigh

33.

33. To *g* ſet thy ſteps.
34. *h* Bow their heads.
35. *i* Thee every dog.
36. ‖ Bold Ravener,
37. Stout Whisker,
38. † Sweet-tongu'd Chanter.
39. Tiger and Huntreſs.
40. Lightfoot and Royſtey,
41. And Tracer.
42. And kill Buck,
43. Rejoyce to ſee.
44. And you calling *them*
45. That *they* ſhould follow
46. You making haſte
47. Into the high wood;
48. With *k* baying *they* fill
49. The wide air.
50. And *with* a joyful foot
51. *They* ſtrive to run.

g tendo.
h nod with their top.
i i. e. Every dog, *&c.* rejoyce to ſee thee.
‖ *For thoſe names of Dogs, ſee the ſtory of* Actæon *in the third Book of* Ovid's *Metamorphoſis.*
† ſweet.
k with their voices.

BIBLIOTECA·SODERINA

In the following Examples the former line is to be turned into an Hexameter, *the latter into a* Pentameter *verſe.*

I.

Of Apples.

A few Apples indeed do not hurt the health of a boy;
But alas! a *l* boy doth delight to *m* eat apples too much.

l in Latin. It doth delight a boy.
m to devour.

Of

2.

Of Birds Neſts.

A Boy ſearcheth out Black birds neſts here (and there,
and rejoyceth when *he* can ſee them.

3.

Of a Top.

Oh fooliſh boy! why do you love to whip (a * top
when as *you* may think your ſelf rather (to have deſerved ſtripes.

* for which becauſe 'tis made of wood you may ſay *lignum.*

4.

Of a Candle.

A Candle affords light in the darkneſs of (the night.
And it ſupplies the place of the abſent (Sun.

5.

Of the Wood.

The wood gives a ſtaff to the old man, the (Wood gives a neſt to the Bird.
A ſhadow to the wearied *man*, and *n* tim- (ber to the *o* Carpenter.

n materies.
o faber.

6.

Of the Day.

In the Day all things are ſeen by the clear (light of the Sun.
Nor doth any one going fear to ſtumble.

Of

7.

Of Phaethon.

Phaethon attempted to guide the horses of
(the Sun in the Heavens,
Phaethon was tumbled headlong out of the
(Heavens.

8.

Of the proud Frog.

In times past the proud Frog attempted
* to make her self as big as an Ox.
The proud Frog was † broken a pieces.
(in the midst.

* to equal, *æquo*
† *disrumpo* or *dirumpor.*

9.

The Moral.

That you *do not any thing boldly,* ‖ *Minerva:*
(*being unwilling.*
Both Phaethon *teaches, and the proud Frog*
(*teaches.*

‖ above your natural strength, skill, or power.

10.

The Author to his little Scholar.

That far have I led you: Now try * to set
(your steps
Steer, if you can, † by your self, and with-
(out a guide

* fix
† alone.

FINIS.

That there may be need of no other Book *to the use of this besides the* Grammar, *see here an* Index or Table *of all the* English *words contained in it, and the proper* Latin *words fitted to them; and that the* Scholar *may be the more sure to hit the right word, the Page is for the most part also noted to which it belongs, if the young* Collector *thereof have made any omission or mistakes, they that are older, 'tis hoped will pardon them.*

The INDEX.

Page.

A B

50 TO *Abandon*, repudio, as.
22 *to Abhor*, Abhorreo, es.
20 *Able*, Potens, tis.
60 *Abhominable*, Abhominabilis, lis.
15 *About*, Circa.
64 *About*, Circum.
64 *Above*, Supra.
52 *to Abound*, Abundo, as.
13 *Abroad*, Foras.
120 *Absent*, Absens, tis.
63 *to be Absent*, Absum, es.
42 *to Absolve*, Absolvo, is.
Abstain, Abstineo, es.
Abundance, Abunde.

A C

21 *to account*, Habeo, es.
26 *Achelous*, Achelous.
73 *an Acron*, Glans.
17 *an Action*, Actio.

A D

24 *to Admire*, Miror, aris.
31 *to Admonish*, Moneo, es.
28 *to Adorn*, Orno, as.
66 *Advantagious*, Commodus, da, um.
67 *It is of much Advantage*, Multum refert.
113 *Adversity*, Res adversæ.

A E

51 *Ægypt*, Ægyptus, i.

A F

16 *to Affirm*, Affirmo, as.
16 *to Afflict*, Affligo, is.
34 *an Affliction*, Afflictio, nis.
23 *to Afford*, Præbeo, es.
38 *African*, Afer, ri.
29 *After*, A, *or* Ab.
13 *Afternoon*, Tempus pomeridianum.

A G

11 *Against*, Contra.
20 *Age*, Ætas, tatis.
17 *Agesilaus*, Agesilaus, i.
38 *It is agreeable*, Convehit.
13 *to Agree*, Convenio, is.

A I

119 *The Air*, Aer, ris.

A L

116 *Alas*, Ah.
118 *an Alder*, Alnus, i.
51 *the Alderman*, Præfectus, i.
17 *Alexander*, Alexander, dri.
13 *Alike*, Similis, is.
92 *Alliance*, Affinitas, tatis.
21 *Almost*, Fere.
12 *Also*, Quoque.
12 *Always*, Semper.

A M

9 *to Amble*, Tolluto, as.
17 *to Amend*, Emendo, as.
18 *Amongst*, Inter.

A N

68 *Ancestours*, Majores, um.
81 *the Angel-hill*, Angelocollis.
15 *Anger*, Ira, ræ.
114 *an Angler*, Piscator, oris.
12 *Any*, Quivis.

A P

48 *to Appear*, Appareo.
114 *Appearance*, Species, ei.
12 *an Apple*, Malum, i.
29 *Apt*, Aptus, a, um.

A R

15 *Are*, Sum, es.
40 *the Areopagus*, Areopagus, i.
11 *to Arise*, Surgo, is.
17 *Aristotle*, Aristoteles, lis.
99 *Arms*, Arma, orum.
107 *an Army*, Exercitus, us.

A S

86 *to Ascend*, Ascendo, is.
23 *I am ashamed*, Pudet me.
118 *an Ash*, Fraxinus, i, fæm.
14 *an Ass*, Asinus, ni.
22 *an Astrologer*, Astrologus.

A T

30 *an Athenian*, Athenienſis.

19 *Attendance*, Assiduitas, tatis.
121 *to Attempt*, Tento, as.

A V

17 *to Avail*, Valeo, es.
22 *to Avoid*, Vito, as.
29 *an Avoider*, Fugax, acis.
1 *an Author*, Auctor, oris.
42 *Autumn*, Autumnus, ni.

A X

100 *an Ax*, Securis, ris.

B A

25 *Babylon*, Babylon, onis.
36 *Bacchus*, Bacchus, i.
20 *a Back*, Tergum, i.
86 *Backward* Retro.
10 *Bad*, Malus, a, um.
35 *a Bag*, Saccus, ci.
114 *a Bait*, Esca, æ.
58 *to be Banished*, Exulo, as.
54 *a Bank*, Ripa, pæ.
8 *to Bark*, Latro as.
99 *a Barn*, Horreum, rei.
20 *Base*, Inhonestus, a, um.
58 *Bashfulness*, Pudor, oris.
26 *a Batchelour*, Cœlebs, bis.
17 *a Battle*, Prælium, i.

B E

15 *a Beak*, Rostrum, tri.
14 *to Bear*, Porto, as.
46 *a Bearer*, Nuncius, i.
56 *a Beard*, Barba, æ.
100 *a Beast*, Bestia, æ.
10 *to Beat down*, Dejicio, is.
20 *Beautiful*, Pulcher, a, um.
24 *Beauty*, Pulchritudo, dinis,
17 *Because*, Quoniam.
12 *to Become*, Fio, fis.
96 *a Bed*, Lectus, ti.
36 *a Bee*, Apes, is.
12 *Before*, Antiquam.
18 *to Begin*, Incipio, is.
40 *a Beginning*, Principium, i.
12 *to Bellow*, Gero, is.
29 *to Behoove*, Oportet.
17 *to Believe*, Credo, is.
115 *Below*, Infra.
29 *a Bell*, Campana, næ.
76 *Beroe*, Beroe, es.
11 *Best*, Optimus, a, um.
18 *to Betake*, Recipio, is.
12 *Betimes*, Citò, mane.
17 *to Betray*, Prodo, is.
11 *Better*, Melior, us.

B I

79 *Birch*, Betula, læ.
14 *a Bird*, Avis, is.
14 *a Birdcatcher*, Auceps, cupis.
12 *a Bill*, Catalogus, i.
109 *a Bitch*, Canis, nis.

B L

20 *Black*, Niger, a, um.

35 *Black and Blew*, Lividus, a, um.
37 *Blackest*, Nigerrimus, a, um.
37 *Blackness*, Nigrido, inis.
15 *a Black-bird*, Turdus, i.
35 *a Bladder*, Vesica, æ.
26 *a Blessing*, Præsidium, i.
11 *Blind*, Cœcus, a, um.
25 *Blood*, Sanguis, nis.
25 *a Blot*, Labes, is.
36 *a Blow*, Ictus, us.
21 *to Blow*, Flo, as,

B O

116 *a Boar*, Aper, ri.
15 *a Body*, Corpus, oris.
10 *Boisterous*, Ferox, ocis.
20 *Bold*, Audax, acis.
58 *Boldness*, Audácia, æ.
10 *a Book*, Liber, ri.
66 *a Boot*, Ocrea, æ.
38 *a Borderer*, Finitimus, i,
99 *a Bosome*, Sinus, us,
13 *Both*, Et.
118 *a Bow*, Arcus, us.
12 *Bowels*, Viscera, um, pl.
10 *a Boy*, Puer, ri.

B R

50 *Bragging*, Jactabundus, a, um.
100 *Branched*, Ramosus, a, um.
118 *to Brandish*, Vibro, as.
69 *Brass*, Æs, aris, n.
8 *to Bray*, rudo, is.
12 *a Break-fast*, Jentaculum, i.
24 *to Break off* Intertrumpo
79 *a Breast*, Pectus, oris.
65 *Breeches*, Femoralia, um. pl
23 *a Bridle*, Frœnum, i.
71 *Bright*, Lucide, adv.
24 *to Bring back*, Restituo, is.
11 *to Bring forth*, Pario, is.
14 *Britain*, Britannia, æ.
35 *Broad*, Latus, a, um.
39 *to Brood*, Incubo, as.
13 *a Brother*, Frater, ris.

B U

29 *Build*, Ædificio, as.
18 *a Building*, Ullius rei perfectio.
100 *a Bull*, Taurus, ri.
10 *to Burn*, Uro, ris.
17 *Bury*, Buria, æ.
100 *a Butcher*, Lanius, i.
15 *Butter*, Butyrum, ri.
14 *a Burden*, Onus, eris.
22 *Business*, Negotium, i.
56 *a Buzzing*, Murmur, ris.

C A

8 *TO Cackle*, Cicurio, ris.
6 *Cæsar*, Cæsar, aris.
39 *a Calf*, Vitulus, li.
67 *Cambridge*, Cantabrigia, æ.

14 *a Camel*, Camelus, li.
120 *a Candle*, Candela, læ.
29 *Capable*, Capax, acis
40 *a Captain*, Dux, ducis.
79 *a Cardinal*, Cardinalis, lis.
14 *a Carp*, Carpio, onis.
22 *a Carpenter*, Lignarius, i.
46 *a Carrier*, Tabellarius, i.
26 *to Catch*, Capto, as.
31 *Cattle*, pecus, oris.
19 *a Cauſe*, Cauſa, æ.

C E

36 *to Celebrate*, Celebro.

C H

12 *to Change*, Muto, as.
119 *Chunter*, Hylactor, oris.
20 *Chaſt*, Chaſtus, a, um.
41 *Chaſtly*, Chaſtè.
50 *to Cheer on*, Hortor, aris.
54 *to Chear up*, animo, as. vel accendo, is.
107 *a Cherry*, Ceraſum, ſi.
15 *a Cheeſe*, Caſeus, ſei.
110 *a Cheſt*, Ciſta, æ.
39 *a Chicken*, Pullus, li.
15 *a Chiding*, Objurgatio, onis.
32 *Childhood*, Ætas puerilis.
35 *Children*, Liberi, orum,
23 *the Chin*, Mentum, ti.
34 *to Chirp*, Minurio, ris.
26 *Choler*, Bilis, is.
81 *Chriſtmas*, Natalitia Chriſti.
106 *Chriſtopher*, Chriſtophorus, ri.
63 *a Church*, Templum, i.
27 *a Church-yard*, Cœmiterium, rii.
68 *Churliſh*, Improbus, a, um.

C I

114 *Circumſpect*, Circumſpectus, a, um.
18 *a Citizen*, Civis, is.
16 *a City*, Urbs, is.
31 *Civil*, Civilis, is.

C L

10 *Clean*, Mundus, a, um.
23 *ſix of the Clock*, Hora ſexta.
100 *a Clock*, Horologium, i.
39 *a Cloſe*, Clauſtrum, ri.
36 *to Cloud*, Obnubilo, as.
29 *Clownniſhly*, Ruſticè.

C O

15 *a Cock*, Gallus, i.
112 *a Coffer*, Arca, cæ.
80 *Cold*, Frigidus, a, um.
25 *a Coloſſus*, Coloſſus, i.
12 *to come*, Venio, is.
64 *a Comb*, Pecten, inis.
26 *a Comfort*, Solatium, i.
219 *a Command*, Mandatum, i.

24 *a Commendation*, Laus, dis.
11 *to Commit*, Committo, is.
19 *the Common People*, Vulgus, i.
26 *the Common-wealth*, Res publica, æ.
80 *a Companion*, Comes, itis.
18 *Company*, Comites, um.
19 *a Company*, Multitudo, inis.
68 *Company*, Societas, atis.
20 *to Compare*, Comparo as.
24 *in Comparison*, Præ.
24 *a Complaint*, Querela.
41 *to Compassionate*, Misereor.
99 *a Concubine*, Concubina, æ.
13 *a Condition*, Mos, moris.
17 *to Conduce*, Conduco, is.
76 *to Conferre*, Confero, ers.
73 *Constantine*, Constantinus, i.
63 *to construe*, Expono, is.
21 *to Contemn*, Contemno, is.
22 *Contention*, Lis, litis
19 *Continual*, Assiduus, a, um.
33 *Contrary*, Contrarius, a, um.
84 *Controversie*, Controversia, æ.
10 *Controversie*, Res Controversæ.
18 *to Converse*, Versor, aris.
91 *the Cooks-row*, Coquorum vicus, i.
190 *Coral*, Coralium, vel, corallum, i.
15 *Corn*, Seges, itis.
112 *Costly*, Pretiosus, a, um.
10 *a Cottage*, Casa, æ.
23 *Covetous*, Avarus, a, um.
88 *to Cough*, Tussio, is.
34 *Council*, Consilium, i.
79 *a Counsellor*, Senator, oris.
51 *to Counterfeit*, Simulo, as.
27 *a Country*, Regio, onis.
26 *a Country-man*, Rusticus, i.
28 *the Course*, Cursus, us.
96 *the Court*, Aula, æ.
36 *to Court*, Ambio, is.
33 *Courteous*, Humanus, a, um.
52 *Courtesie*, Humanitas, is.
24 *a Courtier*, Aulicus, ci.
13 *a Cousin*, Consobrinus, ni.
100 *a Cow*, Vacca, æ.
21 *a Coward*, Meticulosus, si.

C R

51 *to Crack*, Crepito, as.
79 *Craftiest*, Astutissimus, a, um.
26 *the Cramp*, Spasmus, mi.
36 *a Creature*, Creatura, ræ.
27 *Credit*, Fides, ei
23 *a Cry*, Clamor, oris.

24 *to Cry*, Fleo, es.
43 *a Crime*, Crimen, is.
106 *a Cripple*, Homo claudicans.
8 *to Croak*, Coaxo, as.
14 *Crooked*, Curvus, a, um.
79 *the Crotch*, Pubes, is.
8 *to Crow*, Cano, is.
34 *a Crown*, Corona, næ.
81 *a Crew*, Turba, æ.

C U

109 *a Cupboard*, Abacus, ci.
26 *to Cure*, Sano, as.
63 *Curious*, Curiosus, a, um.
19 *Cursing*, Diræ, arum.

C Y

25 *Cyrus*, Cyrus, ri.

D A

26 *Damosel*, Puella, læ.
55 *to Dance*, Salio, is.
29 *Daring*, Audax, cis. adj.
104 *a Dasie*, Bellis, is.
100 *a Date*, Dactilus, li.
26 *a Daughter*, Filia, æ.
12 *a Day*, Dies, ei.

D E

15 *Dead*, Mortuus, a, um.
57 *Dear*, Charus, a, um.
17 *Death*, Mors, tis.
115 *Death bringing*, Mortifer, ra, um.
63 *Debt*, Debitum, ti,
12 *to Deceive*, Fallo, lis.
84 *to Decide*, Dirimo, is.
80 *a Deed*, Factum, ti.
112 *Delicate*, Delicatus, a, um.
19 *Delight*, Deliciæ, arum.
23 *to Delight*, Delecto, as.
16 *Demetrius*, Demetrius, i.
25 *Democritus*, Democritus, i.
30 *Demosthenes*, Demosthenes.
115 *a Den*, Antrum, tri,
17 *to Deny*, Nego, as.
58 *to Deprive*, Privo, as.
68 *to Descend*, Discendo, is.
33 *to Desire*, Sitio, is.
84 *Desirous*, Cupidus, a, um.
15 *to Despise*, Contemno, is.
33 *Destruction*, Exitium, i.
62 *to Deterr*, Deterreo, es.
26 *to Desist*, Abominor, aris.
77 *to Detract*, Detraho, is.
29 *a Devourer*, Edax, acis.
64 *Devout*, Venerabundus, a, um.

D I

19 *Dialect*, Dialectus, i, fæ.
95 *Diana*, Diana, næ.
70 *a Dye*, Alea, æ.
70 *Difficult*, Difficilis e,

10 *Dili-*

10 *Diligence*, Diligentia, æ.
64 *Diligent*, Diligens, tis.
23 *Diligently*, Diligenter.
26 *Dindimus*, Dindimus, mi.
12 *a Dinner*, Prandium, i.
51 *Dirt*, Sordities, ei.
11 *Dirty*, Sordidus, a, um.
100 *Disappointed*, Frustratus, a, um.
34 *a Disease*, Morbus, bi.
36 *Diseased*, Captus, a, um.
95 *Disgrace*, Dedecus, oris.
33 *a Dispositium*, Ingenium, i.
22 *to Disquiet*, Molesto, as.
40 *a Dissembler*, Hippocrita, æ.
65 *to be Distant*, Disto, as,
22 *to Disturb*, Aufero, fers.
84 *a Ditch*, Fovea, æ.

D O

12 *to Do*, Facio, is.
10 *a Dog*, Canis, is.
118 *a Dog*, Catulus, i.
105 *Domineering*, Procax, acis.
72 *Doublet*, Diplois, idis.
21 *I was down*, Humi stratus eram.

D R

22 *a Draper*, Pannarius, i.
114 *to Dress*, Coquo, is.
33 *to Drink*, Bibo, is.
77 *a Drinking*, Compotatio, onis.
30 *to Drive*, Ago, is.
16 *to be Driven*, Redigor, eris.
20 *a Drop*, Gutta, æ.
33 *the Dropsie*, Hydrops, opis.
63 *a Drone*, Fucus, ci.
102 *a Drum*, Tympanum, ni.
28 *Drunk* Ebrius, a, um.

D U

18 *a Dunce*, Indoctus, a, um.
93 *a Dunghil*, Sterquilinium, i.
77 *Dust*, Pulvis, eris.
103 *Dusty*, Pulverulentus, a, um.
12 *Duty*, Officium, i.

E A

27 AN *Eagle*, Aquila, læ.
41 *Eared*, Auritus, a, um.
12 *Early*, Diluculo.
79 *the Earth*, Terra, æ.
21 *Easie*, Facilis, le.
17 *Easier*, Facilior, us.
11 *Easily*, Facile.
94 *the East-gate-street*, Vicus Orientalis.
8 *to Eat*, Edo, is.
26 *Æta*, Æta, æ.

E D

25 *an Edge*, Acies, ei.
105 St. *Edmonbury*, St

Edmundi Buria.
44 *Education*, Educatio, onis.

E I

17 *Eight*, Octo.
35 *Eighteen*, Decem & octo.
12 *Either*, Aut, vel ſive.

E L

33 *Eldeſt*, Maximus natu.
81 *Elegancy*, Elegantia, æ.
81 *an Elephant*, Elephas, antis.
35 *an Ell*, Ulna, næ.
118 *an Elm*, Ulmus, mi, fæ.
19 *Eloquence*, Eloquentia, æ.
30 *Eloquent*, Eloquens, tis.

E M

30 *an Emperour*, Imperator, oris.
103 *an Employment*, Occupatio, onis.
35 *Empty*, Vacuus, a, um.
27 *Emulation*, Emulatio, onis

E N

18 *to Encompaſs*, Circumvenio, is.
24 *to Encourage*, Excito, as.
13 *to Endeavour*, Conor, aris.
36 *Endowed*, Præditus, a, um.
20 *an Enemy*, Inimicus, ci.
21 *England*, Anglia, æ.
33 *the Engliſh*, Angli, orum, plur.
21 *Enough*, Satis.
25 *to Entertain*, Hoſpito, as.

E P

25 *Epheſus*, Epheſus, ſi, fæm.
57 *an Epiſtle*, Epiſtola, æ.

E Q

15 *Equally*, Æque.

E R

17 *Eriſiſthon*, Eriſiſton, onis.
17 *Eriſthenes*, Eriſthenes, is.
18 *an Errour*, Error, oris.

E S

119 *an Eſtate*, Res, ei.
12 *to Eſteem*, Æſtimo, as.

E T

22 *Eternity*, Eternitas, atis.

E V

29 *Evening*, Veſper.
69 *the Event*, Eventus, us.
27 *Evident*, Conſpicuus, a, um.

E X

1 *an Example*, Exemplum, li.
21 *Exceeding*, Valde.
29 *Exceedingly*, vehementer.
27 *Excellent*, Præclarus, a, um.

18 *to Expect*, Expecto, as.
20 *Expecting*, Expectans, antis.
17 *Extreamly*, Valde.

E Y

11 *an Eye*, Oculus, li.
41 *an Eye-witness*, Testis oculatus.

F A

24 *To Fade*, Languesco, is.
11 *Fair*, Pulcher, ra, um.
21 *Fair*, Serenus, a, um.
33 *Faithful*, Fidus, a, um.
9 *to Fall*, Cado, is.
19 *to Fall out*, Dissentio, is.
77 *Fame*, Fama, mæ.
18 *Familiarity*, Societas, tatis.
100 *Fare*, Cibus, bi.
103 *Farewel*, Vale.
52 *Fat*, pinguis,
13 *a Father*, Pater, tris.
63 *a Father-in law*, Vitricus, ci.
11 *a Fault*, Culpa, æ.

F E

18 *Fear*, Timor, oris.
9 *Fearful*, Timidus, a, um.
77 *a Feast*, Commessatio, onis.
99 *a Feather*, Pluma, mæ.
29 *February*, Februarius, i.
63 *to be Fed*, Pascor, eris.
102 *a Fencer*, Lanista, tæ, Mas.
98 *Fertile*, Fertilis, le.

F I

9 *Fierce*, Ferox, ocis.
51 *Fifty*, quinquaginta,
19 *the Fifth*, Quintus, a, um.
19 *the Fifteenth*, Decimus Quintus.
17 *to Fill*, Impleo, es.
16 *to Find fault with*, Culpo, as.
11 *Fine*, Pulcher, a, um.
29 *a Finger*, Digitus, ti.
9 *a Fire*, Ignis, is.
13 *the First*, Primus, a, um
22 *a Fish*, Piscis, cis.
63 *to Fish*, Piscor, aris.
83 *Fit*, Aptus, a, um.

F L

20 *to Flatter*, Laudo, as.
26 *a Fleece*, Vellus, eris.
14 *Flesh*, Caro, carnis.
9 *to Flie*, Fugio, is.
34 *a Flock*, Grex, Gregis.
11 *a Flower*, Flos, floris.

F O

15 *a Fowl*, Pullus, li.
9 *to Follow*, Sequor, eris.
19 *Folly*, Stultitia, æ.

12 *a Fool*, Stultus, ti.
11 *Fooliſh*, Stultus, a, um.
15 *a Foot*, Pes, pedis.
100 *a Fore-head*, Frons, frontis.
108 *to Forget*, Obliviſcor, eris.
21 *Forgetful* Oblitus, a, um.
13 *a Form*, Claſſis, is.
19 *Former*, Prior, us.
118 *a Foreſt*, Saltus, us.
38 *to Forſake*, Deſero, is.
32 *Fortunate*, Fortunatus, a, um,
37 *Foul*, Turpis, pis.
18 *a Foundation*, Principium, i.
2 *Forty*, Quadraginta.

F R

55 *France*, Gallia, æ.
34 *Free*, Liber, a, um.
9 *to Freeze*, Gelo, as.
70 *Friday*, Dies Veneris.
16 *a Friend*, Amicus, ci.
42 *Friendſhip*, Amicitia, æ.
41 *to Frigh*, Terreo, es.
121 *a Frog*, Rana, æ.
18 *From*, A, ab, abs.
111 *to Frown*, Frontem, corrugo, as.

E U

37 *Full*, Plenus, a, um,

G A

8 *TO Gabble*, Gingrio, is.
35 *a Garden*, Hortus, i.
58 *a Gardener*, Hortulanus, ni.
112 *a Garment*, Veſtis, tis.
9 *to Gather*, Colligo, tis.

G E

40 *a General*, Generalis, lis, adj.
71 *a Generation*, Generatio, onis.
21 *Gently*, Leniter.
13 *George*, Georgius, i.
12 *to Get*, Acquiro, is.

G I

75 *a Gift*, Donum, ni.
106 *Giles*, Ægidius, i.
113 *to Gird*, Cingo, is.

G L

18 *to be Glad*, Gaudeo, es.
114 *to Gliſter*, Niteo, es.
99 *Gliſtering*, Nitidus, a, um.
117 *Glory*, Gloria, æ.
52 *a Glove*, Chirotheca, æ.
97 *a Glutton*, Guloſus, a. um, *Or*, cibo oneratus.

G N

17 *to Gnaw*, Rodo, is.

G O

87 *God*, Deus, i.
88 *to Go from*, Tranſeo, is.
13 *to Go on*, Procedo, is,
27 *Gold*, Aurum, i.
26 *Golden*, Aureus, a, um.
22 *a Gold-ſmith*, Faber aurarius.
10 *Good*, Bonus, a, um.
26 *Good chear*, Lautæ Dapes.
117 *a Gooſebury*, Uva Groſſula.
14 *a Gooſe*, Anſer, ris.
104 *a Goſling*, Anſerculus, li.
94 *a Governour*, Gubernator, oris.

G R

83 *the Grammar-School*, Ludus Literarius.
11 *Graſs*, Gramen, inis.
54 *Graſie*, Gramineus, a, um.
14 *Grateful*, Gratus, a, um.
64 *Grave*, Gravis e.
98 *a Grave*, Sepulchrum, i.
21 *Gray*, Nubibus teſſalatus, a, um.
72 *Greaſie*, Adipatus, a, um.
10 *Great*, Magnus, a, um.
51 *Great with young*, Gravidus, a, um.
65 *Greece*, Græcia, æ.
14 *Greedy*, Avidus, a, um.
92 *Greek*, Græcus, a, um.
11 *Green*, Viridis, e.
101 *Greeting*, Salus, utis.
14 *a Grey-hound*, Canis Gallicus.
17 *Grievous*, Gravis, e.
22 *a Grocer*, Aromatarius, i.
118 *a Grove*, Lucus, ci.
54 *Ground*, Terra, ræ
52 *to Grow rich*, diteſco, is.
12 *to Grow to be*, Fio, fis.
8 *to Grunt*, Grunmo, is.

G U

50 *a Guard*, Præſidium, i.
121 *to Guide*, Duco, is.
121 *a Guide*, Dux, cis.
15 *Guilty*, Reus, a, um.

H A

27 *Half*, Dimidum, i.
105 *to Hault*, Claudico, as.
93 *an Hammer*, Malleus, i.
16 *at Hand*, Promptus, a, um.
12 *Happy*, Felix.
14 *Hard*, Difficilis, le.
58 *Hardy*, Durus, a, um.
10 *a Hare*, Lepus, oris, maſ.
30 *an Harp*, Lyra, æ.
28 *an Harrow*, Occa, æ.
100 *an Hart*, Cervus, vi.
51 *an Hat*, Galerum, ri.
11 *to Hate*, Odio habeo.
14 *an Hawk*, Accipiter, tris.

H E

11 *a Head*, Caput, itis.
26 *Headlong*, Præceps, itis.
98 *Healthy*, Sanus, a, um.
17 *Health*, Salus, utis.
38 *an Heap*, Acervus, vi.
20 *to Hear*, Audio, is.
90 *an Hearth*, Focus, ci.
27 *Heat*, Calor, oris, Maſ.
121 *Heaven*, Cœlum, li.
56 *an Hedge*, Sepes, is.
16 *to Help*, Juvo, as
14 *an Hen*, Gallina, næ.
20 *Hercules*, Hercules, is.
112 *an Herd*, Agmen, inis.
21 *Here*, Hic.
21 *Hereafter*, Poſtea.
21 *Heſper*, Heſperius, i.

H I

11 *to Hide*, Abſcondo, is.
10 *High*, Altus, a, um.
10 *an Hill*, Mons, tis.
18 *Himſelf*, Sui.
25 *to Hinder*, Impedio, is.
26 *Hyppodamus*, Hyppodamas, mæ.
25 *Hire*, Merces, edis.
36 *an Hive*, Alveare, vis.

H O

110 *to Hoard*, Coacervo, as.
20 *Hollow*, Cavus, a, um.
10 *Holy* Sanctus, a, um.
85 *an Holy day*, Dies feſtus.
85 *Homer*, Homerus, i.
79 *Honeſt*, Honeſtus, a, um.
73 *Honeſter*, Honeſtior, us.
51 *Honeſtly*, Honeſte.
79 *Honeſty*, Honeſtas, atis.
20 *Honoured*, Honoratus, a, um
36 *Hony*, Mel, mellis.
75 *an Hook*, Hamus, mi.
15 *to Hop*, Salto, as.
10 *an Horſe*, Equus, i.
90 *an Horſe race*, Certamen Equeſtre.
10 *Hot*, Calidus, a, um.
20 *an Hour*, Hora, ræ.
15 *an Houſe*, Domus.

H U

10 *Huge*, Ingens, tis.
10 *Humble*, Humilis, le.
26 *an Humor*, Humor, oris.
35 *an Hundred and fifty*, Centum, & quinquaginta.
17 *Hunger*, Eſuries, ei.
10 *Hungry*, Eſuriens, tis.
63 *to Hunt*, Venor, aris.
119 *Huntreſs*, Agre, es.
50 *an Huntſman*, Venator, oris
21 *Hurtful*, Nocuus, a, um.
13 *an Husband*, Maritus, ti.
23 *an Husband-man*, Agricola, læ.

I A

47 A *Jacanapes*, Simius, i.
52 *a Jade*, Caballus, li.

16 *Jalysus*, Jalysus, si.
105 *James*, Jacobus i.
26 *Jason*, Jason, onis.

I D

19 *Ides*, Idus, a, um, fæm, pl.
10 *Idle*, Ignavus, a, um

I E

32 *a Jewel*, Gemma, mæ.

I G

31 *Ignorance*, Ignorantia, æ.
19 *Ignorant*, Ignarus, a, um.

IL

17 *Ill*, Malus, a, um.

I M

25 *an Image*, Imago, inis.
64 *to Imitate*, Imitor, aris.
45 *to Impart*, Impertio, tis.
109 *Imperfect*, Imperfectus, a, um.
103 *Importunity*, Importunitas, atis.

I N

35 *an Inch*, Pollex, icis.
61 *Inclination*, Inclinatio, onis.
97 *to Incline*, Inclino, as.
16 *Indeed*, Vere, Revera.
86 *an Infant*, Infans, tis, com.
22 *an Injury*, Injuria, æ.
70 *Injustice*, Injustitia, æ.
13 *Ink*, Atramentum, i.
31 *an Inkhorn*, Atramentarium, i.
54 *Integrity*, Integritas, atis.
35 *Intemperance*, Intemperantia, æ.
30 *to Intend*, Statuo, is.
50 *intollerable*, Intollerabilis, le.
30 *Invite*, Voco, as.

I O

27 *John*, Johannes, nis.
25 *Jove*, Jupiter, Jovis.
61 *a Journey*, Iter, ineris. neu.
119 *Joyful*, Lætus, a, um.
22 *a Joyner*, Arcularius, i.

I R

19 *It Irketh*, Tædet.

I T

65 *Italy*, Italia, æ.

I U

19 *a Judge*, Judex, icis.
112 *Judgment*, Judicium, i.
70 *Julius*, Julius, i.
19 *July*, Julius, i.
83 *Juno*, Juno, onis.
83 *Jupiter*, G. Jovis.
23 *Just*, Ar, Ad.
33 *Justice*, Justitia, æ.
41 *Justly*, Juste.
116 *Juvenal*, Juvenalis, lis.

K A

19 *Kalends*, Kalendæ, arum.

K E

24 *to Keep back*, Detineo, es

K I

51 *to Kill*, Occido, is.
119 *Kill-buck*, Nebrophonus, ni.
22 *a Kind*, Genus, eris.
16 *a Kindneſs*, Amor, oris.
21 *to take Kindly*, Boniconſulo.
32 *a King*, Rex, Regis.
17 *a Kingdom*, Regnum, ni.
71 *a King-killer*, Regicida, æ, Maſ.

K N

32 *a Knave*, Nebulo, onis.
79 *a Knee*, Genu, indecli.
31 *a Knife*, Cultrum, tri.
110 *a Knock*, Ictus, us, Maſ.

L A

19 *Labour*, Labor, oris.
25 *a Labourer*, Operarius, i.
35 *a Lad*, Puer, ri.
56 *Laden*, Plenus, a, um.
112 *the Ladies of Deſtiny*, Parcæ, carum.
54 *a Lamb*, Agnus, ni.
52 *Lame*, Claudus, a, um.
23 *to Lament*, Lugeo, es.
63 *Land*, Fundus, di.
114 *a Lark*, Alauda, dæ.
12 *Laſt*, Poſtremus, a, um.
30 *Latin*, Latinus, a, um.
12 *the Latin Tongue*, Lingua Latina.
57 *a Laughing-ſtock*, Ludibrium, i.
53 *to Laugh*, Rideo, es.
34 *Laurel*, Laurus, ri, & rus, fæ.
18 *to Lay*, Pono, nis.
18 *to Lay out*, Impendo, dis.
31 *Lazineſs*, Ignavia, æ.

L E

34 *to Lead*, Duco, is.
99 *a Leaf*, Folium, i.
30 *to Leap over*, Tranſilio, is.
63 *to Learn*, Lego, is.
12 *Learned*, Doctus, a, um.
23 *Learning*, Doctrina, næ.
61 *Leave*, Venia, æ.
27 *to leave*, Relinquo, is.
15 *a Leg*, Crus, cruris.
68 *Leiſure*, Otium, i.
64 *to Lend*, Commodo, as.
11 *Leſs*, Minor, oris.
97 *to Leſſen*, Minuo, is.
11 *a Leſſon*, Lectio, onis.
11 *Letters*, Litera, arum.
110 *a Lettice*, Lactuca, cæ.

L I

23 *Liable*, Obnoxius, a, um.
24 *Liberality*, Liberalitas, tatis.
11 *Liberty*, Libertas, atis.
39 *to Lick*, Lambo, is.
23 *to Lie*, Jaceo, es.
12 *Life*, Vita, tæ.
9 *to Lift up*, Tollo, is.
15 *a Light*, Lumen, inis.
20 *Like*, Similis, le.
119 *Lightfoot*, Labres.
61 *a Line*, Linea, æ.
20 *a Little before*, Paulo ante.
68 *to Liften*, Auſculto, as.
11 *to Live*, Vivo, is.

L O

36 *to Load*, Onero, as.
92 *Logick*, Logica, cæ,
22 *London*, Londinum, ni.
35 *Long*, Longus, a, um.
18 *to Look*, Specto, as.
37 *to Look after*, Curo, as.
114 *a Looking-glaſs*, Speculum, li.
94 *a Lord*, Dominus, ni.
20 *Loſt*, Amiſſus, a, um.
15 *Love*, Amor, oris.
11 *to Love*, Amo, as.
32 *Loving*, Amans, tis
10 *Low*, Humilis, le.
9 *to Low*, Mugio, is.
15 *Lower*, Inferior, us.
10 *Lowly*, Mitis, te.

L Y

20 *a Lyon*, Leo, onis.

M A

15 *Madneſs*, Inſania, æ.
33 *a Magiſtrate*, Magiſtratus, tus.
15 *a Magpy*, Pica, cæ.
25 *a Maid*, Virgo, onis.
77 *a Mayor*, Prætor, oris.
10 *to Make*, Reddo, is.
83 *to Make haſte*, Feſtino, as.
5 *Malicious*, Malevolus, a, um.
10 *a Man*, Homo, inis.
10 *a Manger*, Præcepe, is, Neut.
80 *Mankind*, Genus Humanum.
13 *Many*, Multus, a, um.
118 *a Maple*, Acer, ceris.
19 *March*, Martius, ii.
15 *a Mare*, Equa, quæ.
15 *a Market*, Forum, ri.
63 *to be Married*, Nubeo, is.
14 *Mars*, Mars, tis.
10 *a Maſter*, Præceptor, oris.
25 *Mauſolus*, Mauſolus, li.
19 *May*, Maius, i.

M E

54 *a Meadow*, Pratum, ti.
10 *the Mean while*, Interim.

27 *Meat*, Cibus, bi.
13 *Medling*, Occupatus.
26 *Medea*, Medea, æ.
26 *Melancholly*, Melancholia, æ.
31 *Melibœus*, Melibœus, i
21 *Memory*, Memoria, æ.
22 *a Mercer*, Mercator, oris.
67 *a Merchant*, Negotiator, oris.
26 *Mermer*, Mermerus.

M I

65 *a Mile*, Mille paſſus.
24 *Milo*, Milo, onis.
17 *the Mind*, Animus, mi.
12 *to Mind*, Curo, as.
19 *Mindful*, Memor, oris.
49 *to Mingle*, Miſceo.
34 *a Miſcarriage*, Error, oris.
44 *Miſchief*, Malum, li.
109 *Miſchievous*, Incommodus, a, um.
47 *a Misfortune*, Infortunium, i.

M O

31 *Modeſt*, Modeſtus, a, um
42 *a Moment*, Nomentum, ti.
19 *a Month*, Menſis, ſis.
86 *a Monitor*, Monitor, oris.
47 *a Monky*, Circopitheca, æ.
17 *Mony*. Pecunia, æ.
83 *a Mood*, Modus, di.
11 *the Moon*, Luna, æ.
17 *More*, Plus, uris.
12 *the Morning*, Manè.
82 *to Morrow*, cras.
19 *for the Moſt part*, Plerumque
31 *a Mother*, Mater, tris.
47 *a Motion*, Motus, us.
25 *to Move*, Moveo, es.
81 *a Mouſe*, Mus, uris.

M U

80 *Much*, Frequens, tis.
16 *to be Much*, Graſſor aris.
19 *a Multitude*, Multitudo, inis.
54 *Murmuring*, Murmur, uris.
114 *the Murren*, Lues, is.
43 *Murther*, Homicidium, i.
17 *the Muſes*, Muſæ, arum.
71 *Muſick*, Muſica, cæ.

N A

93 *Naile*, Unguis, is.
23 *a Name*, Nomen, inis.
78 *Narrow*, Auguſtus, a, um.
18 *Nature*, Natura, ræ.
61 *Natural*, Naturalis, is.
9 *Naughty*, Majus, a, um

N E

12 *Near*, prope.

73 *Nearer*, proprius.
55 *a Neck of Land*, Iſthmus, mi.
14 *Neceſſary*, Neceſſarius, a, um.
54 *to Need*, Egeo, es.
24 *Need*, Opus.
35 *Negligent*, Negligens, tis
19 *Negligence*, Negligentia, æ.
20 *to Neglect*, Negligo, is.
8 *to Neigh*, Hinnio, is.
12 *a Neighbour*, Vicinus, ni.
104 *Neighbouring*, propinquus, a, um.
54 *Neptune*, Neptunus.
94 *a Neſt*, Nidus, di.
14 *a Net*, Rete, is.
11 *Never*, Nunquam.
67 *Newark*, Noverca, eæ.
90 *Newmarket-heath*, Campus Novoforenſis.
31 *Next Neighbour*, Affinis is.

N I

27 *a Night*, Nox, ctis.
15 *a Nightingale*, Luſcinia, æ.
25 *Nile*, Nilus, li.
9 *Nimble*, Celer, adj.
8 *Nimbly*, Celeriter.

N O

32 *No ways juſt*, prorſus iniquus, a, um.
88 *Noble*, Nobilis, le.
30 *No body*, Nemo.
20 *None*, Nullus, a, um.
19 *Nones*, Nonæ, arum.
55 *Noon*, Meridies, ei
71 *Northumberland-Men*, Northumbrienſes, ium.
11 *Nothing*, Nihil.
42 *a Nought*, Nihili.

N A

54 *to Number*, Numero, as.
54 *a Nut*, Nux, nucis.

O A

49 AN *Oak*, Robur, oris.

O B

49 *to Object*, Objicio, cis.
55 *Obſtinate*, Pertinax, cis. adj.
49 *to Obtrude*, Obtrudo, is.

O C

80 *Octavius Cæſar*, Octavius Cæſar.
10 *October*, October, ris.

O F

13 *to Offend*, Pecco, as.
19 *an Offender*, Peccator, oris
30 *to Offer*, Offero, fers.
33 *an Office*, Officium, i.
39 *an Off-ſpring*, Proles, lis.
12 *Oft*, Sæpe.

O L

14 *Old*, Antiquus, a, um.
32 *an Old-man*, Senex, ſenis.
88 *an Old-woman*, Anus.
36 *Old age*, Senectus, tutis.
67 *an Olive*, Oliva, væ.
25 *Olympian*, Olympius, a, um.

O M

109 *to Omit*, Omitto, is.

O N

31 *at Once*, Simul.
9 *One another*, Sui invicem.
12 *Only*, Solum *or* Tantum.

O P

24 *to Open*, Aperio, is.
49 *to Oppoſe*, Oppugno, as.

O R

24 *an Orator*, Orator, oris.
21 *Or*, Aut.
80 *an Orchard*, Promarium, i.
45 *to Order*, Moderor, aris.
76 *Ordinary*, Communis, ne.
36 *the Orgies*, Orgia, orum.
29 *an Original*, Origo, inis.
26 *an Ornament*, Ornamentum, ti.

O T

14 *Other*, Alius, a, um.

O U

61 *to Overcome*, Vinco, is.
56 *to be Overcome*, Vincor, eris.
17 *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*, Ovidii Metamorphoſis.
11 *Out*, E *or* Ex.
5 *to Out-run*, Præcurro, is.
17 *to Owe*, Debeo, es.
68 *an Owner*, Dominus, ni.

O X

28 *an Ox*, Bos, bovis.
67 *Oxford*, Oxonium, i.

O Y

21 *an Oyſter*, Oyſtrea, æ.

P A

13 A *Pace*, Gradus, us.
90 *to Pace*, Toluto, as
118 *a Pack*, Agmen, inis.
37 *Pains*, Opera, æ.
110 *a Pair*, Par, ris.
73 *a Palace*, Palatium, i.
114 *a Palate*, Palatum, i.
11 *Pale*, Pallidus, a, um.
117 *a Pap*, Mamma, æ.
14 *Paper*, Charta, æ
23 *a Parent*, Parens, ris.
41 *to Parſe*, Examino, as

15 *a Part*, Pars, tis.
64 *a Partaker*, Particeps, is.
55 *Partiality* Studium Partium.
18 *to Pass away*, Prætereo, is.
94 *Pasture*, Pascuum, i.
18 *a Path*, Callis, lis.
43 *a Partridge*, Perdix, icis.
16 *a Patron*, Patronus, ni.
103 *a Pavement*, Pavimentum, ti.
27 *Paul*, Paulus, li.
16 *Pausanias*, Pausanias, æ.

P E

61 *a Pear*, Pyrum, ri.
93 *a Pen-knife*, Scalpellum, li.
28 *Perfect*, Perfectus, a, um.
42 *Perhaps*, Forte.
26 *Perimele*, Perimele, es.
105 *Pert*, Petulans, tis.
30 *Peter*, Petrus, tri.

P H

25 *Pharus*, Pharus, ri.
44 *a Pheasant*, Phasianus, ni.
25 *Pheres*, Pheres, eris, vel etos.
16 *Philip*, Philippus, i.
17 *Philosophy*, Philosophia, æ.
26 *Phlegm*, Phlegma, tis.
22 *Phosphorus*, Phosphorus, ri.

P I

16 *Picture*, Imago, inis.
34 *to Pierce*, Penetro, as.
73 *a Pillar*, Columna, æ.
78 *a Pillow*, Pulvinar, aris.
70 *Pish*, Apage.
64 *a Pismire*, Formica, æ.
23 *to Pity*, Misereor, ris.

P L

86 *to Place*, Loco, as.
22 *a Plate*, Locus, ci.
23 *to Plague*, Crucio, as.
12 *a Plant*, Planta, æ.
11 *to Play*, Ludo, is.
11 *Pleasant*, Jucundus, a um.
22 *most Pleasant*, Jucundissimus, a, um.
23 *to Please*, Placeo.
65 *Plenty*, Copia, æ.
28 *a Plough*, Aratrum, tri.
14 *a Plow coulter*, Culter tri.
14 *a Plough-Share*, Vomer, eris.
61 *a Plum*, Prunum, æ.

P O

30 *a Poet*, Poeta, æ.
115 *Poetry*, Poesis, is.
40 *Pompey* Pompeius, i.
20 *the Poor*, Pauperes, um.
118 *a Poplar*, Populus, i.
110 *Possession*, Possessio, onis.
17 *Poverty*, Paupertas, tis.

15 *a Pound*, Carcer, eris
116 *to Pour out*, Effundo, is.
34 *Power*, Poteſtas, tis.
17 *the Pox*, Variolæ, arum.

P R

11 *Praiſe*, Laus dis.
12 *to Prate*, Garrio, is.
21 *Prayers*, Preces, cum.
9 *a Preacher*, Orator, oris
37 *to preſer*, Præfero, fers.
94 *a Præparation*, Præparatio, onis.
53 *Præpoſterous*, præpoſterus, a, um.
13 *Preſent*, preſens, tis.
21 *Preſently*, Statim.
56 *in the Preſence, being preſent*, præſens.
114 *a Pretence*, Species, ei.
66 *Pretended*, Fictus, a, um.
29 *Precious*, preciosus, a, um.
66 *to Prick*, punco, is.
30 *Pride*, Superbia, æ.
104 *a Primroſe*, primula veris.
24 *a Prince*, Princeps, ipis.
9 *a Privet*, Liguſtrum, tri.
15 *to Procure*, Conſilio, as.
23 *to Profit*, Commodo, as.
33 *Profitable*, Utilis, lis.
37 *a Progenitour*, Progenitor.
67 *to Promiſe*, Promitto, is.
26 *Progreſs*, progreſſus, us.
17 *the Property*, proprietas, tatis.
113 *Proſperity*, Res proſperæ.
16 *Protegenes*, Protegenes.
9 *Proud*, Superbus, a, um.
64 *to Provide*, provideo, es.
64 *Provident*, providus, a, um.
29 *to Provoke*, Laceſſo, as.

P U

44 *Publick*, publicus, a, um.
11 *a Pudding*, Fartum, ti.
25 *to pull out*, Evello, lis.
25 *to puniſh*, punio, is.
23 *Puniſhment*, pœna, æ.
20 *to purſue*, perſequor, eris.
44 *a Puttock*, Milvus, vi.

P Y

25 *the Pyramides*, Pyramides, um.

Q U

91 *Quickly*, Citò.
17 *Quickneſs*, Accumen, inis.
22 *Quiet*, Quies, etis.
22 *Quietly*, Tranquille.
14 *a Quil*, Calamus, mi.
118 *a Quiver*, Pharetra, æ.

R A

50 *Rage*, Furor, oris.
100 *to Range*, Vagor, aris.
112 *to Ranſack*, Aperio, is.
16 *a Rape*, Raptus, us.
20 *Rare*, Rarus, a, um.
97 *a Raven*, Corvus, vi.
119 *Ravener*, Pamphagus, gi.

R E

89 *Readily*, prompte.
21 *to be Red*, Rubeo, es.
38 *to recite*, Recito, as.
28 *to Reckon*, Habeo, es.
42 *to make Reckoning*, Æſtimo, as.
20 *to Recall*, Revoco, as.
9 *a Reed*, Arundo, inis.
103 *Refreſhment*, Recreatio, onis.
11 *to Refuſe*, Reſpuo, is.
41 *to Regard*, Æſtimo, as.
26 *to Reject*, Rejicio, is.
21 *to Remember*, Recordor aris.
12 *to Remove*, Moveo, es.
20 *to Repeat*, Repeto, is.
37 *a Repeating*, Repetitio, onis.
17 *to Report*, Fero, fers.
109 *Requiſite*, Neceſſarius, a, um.
26 *to Reſcue*, Libero, as.
20 *to Reſiſt*, Repugno, as.
11 *the Reſt*, Reliquus, a, um.
24 *to Reſtore*, Repono, nis.
37 *to Reverence*, Revereor, eris.

R H

16 *Rhodes*, Rhodus, di.
25 *Rhodians*, Rhodenſes.

R I

20 *Rich*, Dives, itis.
56 *Riches*, Divitiæ, arum.
102 *a Riddle*, Ænigma, atis.
25 *a Rider*, Eques, itis.
100 *Right on*, Rectus, a, um.
17 *Rights*, Sacra, orum.
20 *Righteous*, Juſtus, a, um.
26 *a Ringle*, annulus, li.
52 *to Riſe*, Surgo, is.
54 *a River*, Fluvius, i.
100 *a Rival*, Rivalis, lis.

R O

80 *to Rob*, Spolio as.
25 *a Rod*, Virga, æ.
28 *Rome*, Roma, æ.
25 *a Roman*, Romanus, a, um.
29 *Romulus*, Romulus, li.
47 *a Roof*, Tectum, i.
24 *a Roſe*, Roſa, æ.
113 *the Rot*, Tabes, is.

88 *Rougham*, Roughamia, æ.
119 *Royſter*, Alce.

R U

70 *Rubicon*, Rubicon, onis.
29 *Rude*, Rudis, dis.
50 *Rugged*, Aſper, a, um.
45 *to Rule*, Tempero, as.
57 *Rumour*, Rumor, oris.
42 *a Ruſh*, Floccus, ci,

S A

85 *Sack*, Vinum Hiſpanicum,
45 *to Saddle*, Sterno, is.
66 *Safely*, Tuto.
20 *a Saint*, Sanctus, a, um.
16 *the Sake*, Cauſa, æ.
13 *the Same*, Idem.
46 *Savage*, Sævus, a, um.
15 *to Save*, parco, is.
39 *to be Saluted*, Salutor, aris.

S C

9 *a Scholar*, Diſcipulus, li.
12 *a School*, Schola, æ.
32 *a School fellow*, Condiſcipulus, li.
26 *Scipio*, Scipio, onis.
34 *a Scot*, Scotus, ti.
100 *to Scrape*, Scalpo, is.

S E

53 *the Sea ſhore*, Littus, oris.
11 *Seaſonable*, Tempeſtivus, a, um.
83 *a Seat*, Locus, ci.
13 *Second*, Secundus, a, um.
38 *to Secure*.
12 *to Sell*, Vendo, is.
11 *Seldom*, Raro.
28 *a Senator*, Senator, oris.
18 *to Separate*, Separo, as.
25 *Sepulcher*, Sepulchrum, ri.
19 *the Seventh*, Septimus, a, um.

S H

20 *a Shadow*, Umbra, æ.
19 *it Shameth*, Pudet.
54 *a Shell*, Teſta, æ,
21 *a Shell-fiſh*, Piſces, teſtaceus.
15 *to Shine*, Splendeo, es.
11 *Shining*, Splendidus, a, um.
11 *a Shower*, Imber, bris.
21 *a Shoomaker*, Calcearius, i.

S I

21 *Sick*, Ægrotus, a, um.
21 *a Sign*, Signum, ni.
15 *Sight*, Viſus, ſus.
20 *to be Silent*, Taceo, es.

15 *Silent*, Tacitus, a, um.
38 *Silver*, Argentum, i.
22 *Sin*, Peccatum, ti.
15 *to Sing*. Cano, is.
12 *to Sit*, Sedeo. es.
91 *Sixpence*, Teſton, onis. *or* Semiſolidus, di.

S K

24 *Skill*, Ars, tis.
28 *Skilfull*, Peritus, a, um.

S L

54 *Slack*, Tardus, a, um.
98 *to Slack*, Extinguo, is.
83 *to Slip*, Labor, eris.
79 *Slippery*, Labilis, is.
92 *a Sloven*, Sordidus, a, um.
17 *Slothful*, Ignavus, a, um.
9 *Slow*, Tardus, a, um,
21 *a Sluggard*, Ignavus, a, um.

S M

102 *Smart*, Dolor, oris.
51 *to Smell*, Oleo, es.

S N

13 *a Snails-pace*, Gradus teſtudineus.
27 *Snowy*, Niveus, a, um.

S O

12 *Sober*, Sobrius, a, um.
20 *Soft*, Mollis, lis.
100 *Solicitous*, Solicitus, a, um.
102 *to Solve*, Solvo, is.
9 *Sometimes*, Aliquando.
12 *So much*, Tantum.
36 *Sooty*, Fuligineus, a, um.
22 *Sort*, Genus, eris.
17 *a Soul*, Anima, æ.
17 *Sound*, Sanus, a, um.

S P

51 *Spain*, Hiſpania, æ.
15 *a Sparrow*, Paſſer, eris.
17 *Sparta*, Sparta.
9 *to Speak*, Loquor, eris.
20 *to Speak ill*, Vitupero, as.
118 *a Spear*, Haſta, æ.
24 *a Spectator*, Spectator, oris.
29 *a Speech*, Oratio, onis.
40 *Speechleſs*, Elinguis, is.
18 *to Spend*, Conſumo, is.
51 *Spice*, Aroma, tis.
88 *to Spit out*, Expuo, is.
42 *Spite*, Malitia, æ.
112 *Splendid*, Splendidus, a, um.
24 *Splendor*, Splendor, oris
15 *to Spoil*, Spolio, as.
43 *the Spoils*, Spolia, orum.
27 *Sport*, Ludus, di.
25 *a Spur*, Calcar, aris, n.

S Q

9 *to Suqabble*, Jurgo, as.

S T

45 *a Stablegroom*, Equiſo,

120 *a Staffe*, Baculum, li.
102 *a Stage*, Scena, æ.
83 *a Stair*, Gradus, us.
9 *to Stand*, Sto, as.
24 *to Stand amazed* Stupeo, es.
38 *Standing Corn*, Seges, etis.
22 *a Star*, Stella, æ.
17 *to Sta[r]ve to Death*, Fame interi[re].
71 *Stately*, Superbe.
19 *Stature*, Statura, æ.
21 *to Stay*, Maneo, es.
119 *a Step*, Gressus, us.
51 *to Stink*, Oleo, es.
51 *Stinking*, Fœtidus, a, um.
6 *a Stocking*, Caliga, æ.
12 *a Stomach*, Stomachus, i.
20 *a Stone*, Lapis, dis.
23 *a Store*, Copia, æ.
35 *to Store*, Locupleto, as.
17 *a Story*, Historia, æ.
24 *Stout*, Fortis, is.
11 *Strange*, Mirus, a, um.
34 *a Stranger*, Alienus.
42 *Straw*, Pilus, i.
17 *a Street*, Vicus, ci.
20 *Strength*, Vires, ium.
29 *Strife*, Lis, litis.
77 *a Stripling*, Ephebus, bi.
22 *to Strive*, Certo, as.
38 *a Stroke*, Ictus, us.
14 *Strong*, Robustus, a, um.
29 *Studious*, Studiosus, a, um.
18 *Study* Studium, i.
80 *to Stumble*, Titubo, as.
9 *Sturdy*, Pertinax, acis.

S U

47 *to Succeed*, Subio, is.
to Suckle, Sugo, is.
70 *Suetonius*, Suetonius.
to Suffer, Do, as. *or* Iuo.
[1]05 *Suffolk*, Suffolcia, æ.
[1]6 *the Summer*, Æstas, atis.
[1] *the Sun*, Sol, solis.
91 *Sunday*, Dies Dominicus.
120 *to Supply*, Suppleo, es.
91 *Sure*, Securus, a, um.
12 *Sure*, Certe.

S W

80 *to Sweat*, Sudo, as.
117 *Sweet-heart*, Amica, cæ.
15 *Sweetly*, Suaviter.
9 *Swift*, Celer.

T A

24 *TO Take away*, Eripio is.
31 *to Take heed*, Caveo, es.
39 *to Take care of*, Curo, as.
54 *to Take pains*, Subeo laborem.
14 *a Tallon*, Unguis, is.
23 *Tantalus*, Tantalus, i.
30 *Tarquin*, Tarquinius, i.
14 *to Taste*, Gusto, as.
14 *the Taste*, Gustus, ûs.
22 *a Taylor*, Sutor, oris.

T E

43 *a Teacher*, Doctor, oris.

116 *Tears*, Lacrymæ, arum.
11 *to Tell*, Dico, is.
17 *Temperance*, Temperantia, æ.
40 *Temperate*, Temperatus, a, um.
25 *a Temple*, Templum, li.
14 *a Tench*, Tenca, cæ.
41 *Ten*, Decem.
46 *Tents*, Castra, orum.
99 *his Territories*, Loca ipsus ditionis.

T H

92 *a Theatre*, Theatrum, i.
43 *Theft*, Furtum, i.
97 *Theme*, Thema, tis.
40 *Theophrastus*, Theophrastus, i.
26 *Theſſander*. Theſſander, dri.
65 *Thetford*, Sitomagus, gi.
35 *Thick*, Crassus, a, um.
118 *a Thicket*, Sylva, æ.
36 *a Thigh*, Crus, uris.
12 *to think*, Puto, as.
36 *a Thing*, Res, ei.
23 *Thirſty*, Sitibundus, a, um.
31 *Thomas*, Thomas.
12 *Thou*, Tu, tui.
18 *a Thought* Cogitatio, onis.
50 *Thraſo*, Thraſo, onis.
12 *Three*, Tres.
19 *Threatning*, Minæ, arum.
113 *Thread*, Filum, li.
52 *Threeſcore*, Sexaginta.
25 *to Throw down*, Dejicio, is.
55 *to thruſt by*, Detrudo, is.
39 *Thyme*, Thymum, mi.

T I

119 *Tyger*, Tigris.
120 *Timber*, Materies, ei.
12 *Time*, Tempus, oris.

T O

11 *Together*, Una, ſimul.
12 *a Tongue*, Lingua, æ.
28 *a Tool*, Inſtrumentum, ti.
37 *a Tooth*, Dens, tis.
120 *a Top*, Trochus, i, *or* lignum, i.
23 *Torment*, Tormentum, ti.
23 *a Touch*, Tango, is.
9 *a Tower*, Turris, ris.
17 *a Town*, oppidum, i.

T R

119 *a Tracer*, Ichnobates.
22 *a Trade*, Ars, tis.
94 *a Train*, Pompa. æ.
21 *to Trample upon*, Calco, as.
56 *a Traveller*, Viator, oris.
15 *to Tread down*, Calco, as.
26 *Trebia*, Trebia.
30 *a Tree*, Arbor, oris.
55 *a Trident*, Tridens, tis.
12 *Trifles*, Nugæ, arum.
9 *to Trot*, Succuſſo, as.
56 *to be troubled*, Diſcrutior, aris.

33 *Trouble*, Moleſtia, æ.
19 *Truly*, Profecto.
11 *Truth*, Veritas, atis.

T U

30 *Tullus Hoſtilius*, Tullus Hoſtilius.
24 *Tully*, Tullius, i.
121 *to Tumble*, Decido, is.
116 *to Turn over*, Volvo, is

T W

30 *Twenty*, Viginti.
11 *Two*, Duo.
36 *Twofooted*, Bipes, dis.

V A

240 *Vacation*, Juſtitium. i.
11 *Vain*, Vanus, a, um
24 *to Vaniſh*, Evaneſco, is.
79 *Vanity*, Vanitas, atis.
36 *a Vapour*, Vapor, oris.
78 *Various*, Varius, a, um.

VE

53 *Veneſon*, Caro ferina.
79 *to Venture*, Audeo, es.
99 *Venus*, Venus, eris.
82 *a Verb*, Verbum, bi.
38 *a Verſe*, Carmen, inis.
18 *Virtue*, Virtus, tis.
18 *Vertuous*, Bonus, a, um.
33 *Very*, Valde.
1[illegible] *very well*, Vehementer.

U I

27 *Vice*, Vitium, i.
44 *Victory*, Victoria, æ.
98 *Vigorous*, Agilis, is.
26 *Violence*, Violentia, æ.
99 *a Violet*, Viola, æ.
45 *Virgil*, Virgilius, i.
21 *to Viſit*, Viſo, is.

U N

78 *Uncertain*, Incertus, a, um.
63 *an Uncle*, Avunculus, li.
72 *Unclean*, Imperus, a, um.
1[illegible] *Uncombed*, Incomptus, a, um.
12 *Unconſtant*, Inconſtans, tis.
8 *to Underſtand*, Intelligo, is.
36 *the Underſtanding*, Intelligentia, æ.
45 *Ungrateful*, Ingratus, a, um.
57 *Unhandſomely*, Inepte.
64 *Unkindneſs*, Sævitia, æ.
72 *Unlawful*, Illicitus.
33 *Unlike*, Diſſimilis, lis.
79 *Unlucky*, Infauſtus, a, um.
22 *Unneceſſary*, Non Neceſſarius.
49 *Unprofitable*, Inutilis, lis.
72 *Unwaſhed*, Illotus, a, um.
34 *Unwillingly*, Invitus, a, um.
23 *Unworthy*, Idignus, a, um.

V O

33 *Void*, Vacuus, a, um.

U P

15 *to Uphold*, Suſtento, as.
9 *Upon*, In.
40 *Upright*, Erectus, a, um.
40 *Upward*, Supinus, a, um.
57 *Upward*, Surſum.

U S

12 *Uſeful*, Utilis lis.
94 *an Uſher*, Hypodidaſcalus, li,
11 *Uſually*, Plerumque.

V U

14 *Vulcan*, Vulcanus, ni.
14 *a Vulture*, Vultur, uris.

W A

53 *Wages*, Merces, edis.
35 *a Walk*, Ambulacrum, cri.
27 *a Wallet*, Mantica, æ.
25 *Walls*, Mænia, um.
11 *to Wander*, Vagor, aris.
to Want, Careo, es.
12 *Wanton*, Laſcivius, a, um.
66 *War*, Bellum, li.
18 *Warily*, Caute.
47 *Warm*, Tepidus, a, um.
63 *a Watch*, Horologium viatorium.
9 *Water*, Aqua, æ.
11 *a Way*, Via, æ.

W E

2 *Weak*, Lentus, a, um.
50 *a Weapon*, Gladius, i.
16 *to Wear*, Gero, is.
119 *Wearied*, Feſſus, a, um.
95 *Wearineſs*, Tædium, i.
21 *Weather*, Cælum, li.
22 *a Weaver*, Textor, oris.
91 *Wedneſday*, Dies Mercurii.
12 *We*, Nos.
47 *a Week*, Septimana, æ.
12 *Well*, Bene.
21 *the Weſt Wind*, Zephyrus, ri.

W H

21 *Whatſoever*, Quicquid.
109 *a Whelp*, Catulus, li.
9 *When*, Quando.
12 *Which*, Qui.
18 *Whilſt*, Dum.
120 *To Whip or turn about with a Whip*, Torqueo, flagello.
30 *to be Whipped*, Vapulo, as.
119 *Whisker*, Aello.
9 *White*, Albus, a, um.
37 *Whiteneſs*, Candor, oris.
94 *Whitſunday*, Pentecoſte.
12 *Who*, Qui.
16 *Whole*, Totus, a, um.
43 *Wholly*,

43 *Whole*, Totus, a, um.
9 *a Wortel-berry*, Vaccinium, i.

W I

20 *Wicked*, Improbus, a, um.
26 *Wickedneſs*, Scelus, eris.
119 *Wide*, Latus, a, um.
12 *a Wife*, Uxor, oris.
30 *a Wild Beaſt*, Fera, æ
31 *William*, Gulielmus, mi.
56 *a Willow*, Salicetum, ti
9 *a Wind*, Ventus, ti.
36 *Wine*, Vinum, ni.
21 *Winter*, Hyems, mis.
18 *Wiſdom*, Sapientia.
11 *to be Wiſe*, Sapio, is.
18 *Wiſely*, Sapienter.
33 *Wiſeſt*, Sapientiſſimus, a, um.
17 *Wit*, Ingeſtium.

W O

20 *a Woman*, Mulier, eris.
18 *to Wonder*, Miror, aris.
25 *a Wonder*, Mirum, ri.
51 *Wonderful*, Mirus, a, um.
88 *a Wood*, Sylva, æ.
101 *a Wound*, Vulnus, eris.
21 *a Word*, Verbum, bi.
28 *a Work*, Opus, eris.
28 *a Workman*, Faber, bri.
25 *the World*, Mundus, di.
53 *to be Worth*, Valeo, es.
12 *Worthily*, Merito.

W R

24 *a Wreſtler*, Luctator, oris.
19 *a Wretch*, Miſer, a, um.
65 *to Write*, Scribo, is.

X E

17 *Xerxes*, Xerxes, is.

Y A

19 *Year*, Annus, ni.
67 *Yeſterday*, Heri.
17 *Yeſter-night*, Heſterna nox.
13 *Yet*, Tamen.

Y I

9 *to Yield*, Cedo, is.

Y O

23 *a Yoak*, Jugum gi.
67 *York*, Eboracum, ci.
33 *Younger*, Minor ætate.
27 *a Young-man*, Juvenis, is.
28 *a Youth*, Adoleſcens, tis.

Z E

95 *Zealouſly*, Vehementer.

FINIS.

Some Books printed for and sold by Benjamin Cox, *at the* Princes Arms *in* Ludgate-Street.

THe History of the Old Testament methodized according to the Order and Series of Time, wherein the several things therein mention'd were translated; in which the difficult passages are paraphras'd, the seeming Contradictions reconciled; the Rites and Customes of the *Jews* opened and explained: To which is annexed a short History of the *Jewish* Affairs, from the end of the Old Testament to the Birth of our Saviour; and a Map also added of *Canaan*; and the adjacent Countries very useful for the understanding the whole History: By *Samuel Cradock*: B. D. Fol.

Geographia Universalis; the present State of the Whole World: giving an account of the several Religious Customs, and Riches of each People, the Strength and Government of each Polity and State, the

the curious and most remarkable things in every Region: with other particulars necessary for the understanding of History, and the interest of Princes; written originally at the Command of the *French* King, for the use of the *Dauphin*; by the *Sieur Duval* Geographer in Ordinary to his Majesty, and made *English* by *Ferrain'd Spense*, in 8°.

Synopsis of Heraldry.

A short historical Account of the Kings of *England*, from *Canutus* the first Monarch, and from *William* the Conqueror: Illustrated with all their Atchievements blazoned.

FINIS.